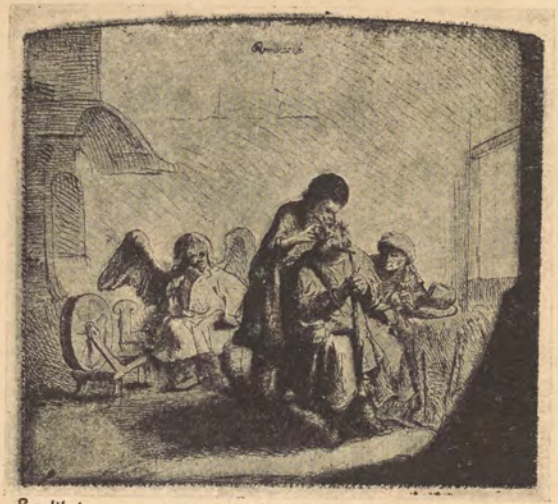
Presented to
Doctor George E. de Schweinitz
with the sincere regards and all
good wishes of Harry Friedenwald
March 1931.

חכמים יצפנו דעת



LECTURES

ON

MEDICINE.

BY

BENJAMIN RUSH.

[PHILADELPHIA].

[1800]. ?

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Index

Now meet fine on the right side a system of Pathology and on the left side a system of diseases with all their apparent causes.—

first Epidemic	Some Diseases is both
2d Endemic	endemic & Epidemic
3d Sporadic	
Intercurrant	
Contagious	
Not Cure	
Warm	
Cold	

Pathology

Gentlemen,

Hitherto we have considered the living body in a healthy state such as divines consider man before his fall But now we will consider him in an imperfect or diseased state — Sickness & death, as moral evil, are the consequences of the perfection of primeval innocence which when lost were followed by these effects Every element in nature took part with the Creator & conspired with him against man, —

Their action however was just at first

as we find by the age of some who reached to almost 1000 years it was not till after the deluge that the life of man was shortened to the present age The influence of wh together with the atmosphere combined to produce the shortness of life.

That life is a forced state is no less consonant to Physiology than to religion Life consists in the strife or temporary victory over the causes wh produce death. Let us not suppose that the Creator delights in the misery of his creatures so far from this being the case that all diseases are blessings in disguise

They are necessary to our general good & happiness They are of impor tant uses They naturally lead us to studies highly important to the human race –

Diseases first rendered it necessary for man to apply himself to the study of anatomy 2d It leads us to a knowledge of Physiology 3rd To the study of na ture, The animal vegetable & Fossil kingdoms without wh the works of na ture wd remain unexplored & unad mired 4 To the study of the hu man mind wh furnishes exercise for the moral faculties For without

disease there wd be no charity nei
ther wd there be any hospitals to
relieve the indigent 5th & 6th as dark
ness gives charms to light in like
manner disease is necessary to im
part a relish for health ——
7th It serves to increase our moral
virtues for many are their virtues
to a spell of sickness
8th It reconciles us to death & induces
us to console ourselves under afflic
tions for the loss of our friends
On entering on Pathology I am with
out a guide Boerhaves notions &
observations are short & not suited

to the present improved state of med.
Gambius attempts to bring it into a
system, are so full of humors due
time, that they are of little or no ser
vice to students of the present day
Pathology treats of the causes, nature, effects
& signs of diseases. The different cau
ses of diseases may be divided into
four 1st Remote 2nd Predisposing
3 Occasional or Exciting & Proxi
mate or (Spec Morbus) They are
all links of one chain for instance
in inflammatory fever 1st Cold the
remote cause 2 ~~the~~ what is produced by
the cold, the predisposing cause

3rd That the occasional or exciting cause 4th The convulsive or morbid excitement of the arterial system the proximate cause, by the proximate cause I mean the Morbus ipsi of Gaubius. Debility is the predisposing cause of all diseases whether they be natural or acquired by natural debility I mean a predisposition to disease brought into the world with us This debility is alway attended with more or less irritability

+ The temperaments are divided by the Ancients into four viz sanguinous, billious, Phlegmatic & melancholic

Predisposition

But I shall divide them into 9—

1 ~~Sanguineous~~ Arterial 2 ~~Bilious~~ Hepatic 3 Nervous

4 Muscular 5 Phrenetic & Cephalic 6 Alimentary

7 ~~Polyphatic~~ Lymphatic 8 Gulamous. The sanguineous & bilious are often blended together & predispose to acute diseases especially in warm climates There is an excess of blood or bile in these two The sanguineous is divided into Pulmonary & aortic —

The nervous into three as it affects nerves, muscles or mind.

The nervous temperament disposes to hysteria Hypochondriasis Melancholy, Madness & epilepsy

The Muscular is accompanied with

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with little sensibility & great irritability. Persons afflicted with this temperament are unable to remain long in one place and must either be riding or walking fast & may be said only to repose in activity They also possess little mind & often become under diseases because the nerves cease to act as centinels to the system

P The Phrenetic is accompanied with an unusual irritability of the brain and quick perception — When the B. vessels ~~nerves~~ are healthy there is no disease & vice versa — Persons affected with this temperament may

may be said to be all mind — 9

d. The alimentary may be divided into two the gastric & intestinal they dispose to diseases of that canal and are connected with Bilious

P ~~The Phlegmatic~~ The organs of generation are inert & the lymphatics languid Persons of the same age at the same exercise on the same day may be affected with different diseases according as the different ~~temperaments~~ predisposition predispose to different affections 1st The ~~temperaments~~ predisposition are often blended together in different proportion

proportions for no one ~~temperament~~ Predispositions
belongs exclusively to one person
2 These ~~temperaments~~ Predispositions succeed each
other in different periods of life &
in different seasons: thus sanguine
ous in the spring the bilious in
the summer & the Phlegmatic Melancholic Author Lymphatic
the winter, 3rd They are seldom ab
sent & if a person be born without them
he will soon acquire one or more of
them 4 They descend to families
but are mixed changed & lost by
intermarriages 5 Some nations lose
their temperaments Predispositions by the admis
sion of intermarriages with other
nations

nations The ~~temperament~~ Predisposition sh^d never be lost sight of in investigating diseases & prescribing for them For example more depletion by V.S. in the sanguinous than in any other ~~temperament~~ Predisposition and more purging in the bilious Abstraction from study in the Phrenetic Few men live in a perfect state of health all live in a predisposition to disease Perfect health is as rare as perfect virtue & perfect reason. I have said that debility is the Predisposing cause of all diseases for further observation on this head see vol 1 Enquiries,

2nd That debility is followed by an increase of excitability —

3 Debility whether local or general invites to morbid action & this to disease for the electric rod does not with more certainty attract & invite the electric fluid than debility invites disease 4 Disease as I have before observed consists in a convulsive or morbid action of the arterial system but not in its excessive action but not morbid action or disease as in running jumping dancing &c —

5 diseases are always partial I know

I know of no disease that invades every part of the system — In fever it is confined to the B. vessels — in Mania to the brain in Dysentery to the intestines &c The art of healing therefore consists in equalizing the system & not in removing debility as Dr Brown has thought — The remote & exciting causes of disease are often blended together and act at the same time & also the exciting & predisposing & cause may be remote predisposing & occasional or exciting at the same time bth diseases depend upon the predisposing

debility wh is of two kinds (direct or indirect) according to Dr Brown but I prefer the terms debility from action & debility from abstraction, as an illustration will fix the healthy point at 98 upon a scale Then if the system be excited 10 degrees above or to 60 this is debility from action But if stimulus is abstracted & the system brot down to 40 this is debility from abstraction

When stimulus is long continued debility may be induced & disease this may turned disorder — Debility is a unit depression is also

a unit Absence of Stimuli is necessary for the accumulation of morbid excitement There are frequently days weeks & even years between debility & morbid excitement produced by it Diseases always attack the weakest part of the system ——

There is but one fever But one disease throughout the world & that is morbid excitement or irregular action in the arterial system You see I differ with Brown in my principles Brown makes debility a disease But I make it one of the causes of disease — The following

1. Elevated or Ordinary Excitement —
2. Debility or prostration with the fire-
action or abstraction —
3. Preternatural accumulation of ex-
citability —
4. Depression —
5. Action of an exciting Cause of
an Irritant —
6. Disease or Morbid excitement
7. Oppression or Suffocated excitement —
8. Prostration or excitement below
the point of reaction, to such a degree
as to be relieved by Stimulants
not Evacuants —
9. Disorder of the effect of disease
10 & lastly. Debility left by the Cure
or removal of disease,

This is the general order but there are many exceptions, as one may occur at the same time with any other. —

may be considered as a chain in
wh is contained all the grades or
links from debility to death viz
+ debility from Predisposition —
2 Preternatural excitement 3 expu
sion 4 Action of initability 5 oppu
sion 6 Disease or morbid excitement
7 Prostration of the system below
the healthy point 8th Atrocity &
9th Death We are born with an
innate predisposition to disease
or Morbid excitement

The different forms of disease

are six 1st Convulsion, this is the proximate cause of fever & is chiefly confined to the B. vessels 2 Spasm this chiefly affects the muscles & is divided into Tonic & Chronic the former is constant the latter alternates

3rd Preternatural heat either external or internal as in the skin stomach &c 4 Pleasing this occurs in different parts of the skin anus &c

5 Acute or Sharp as acute arthritis or Gout & as acute called by the French Tic Dolo but more properly Dolorifica 6th Suffocated excitement

which includes oppression & prostration this occurs chiefly in the lungs & Brain the B-vessels &c

The effects of Disease are
1st Inflammation or effusion of the blood in the serous vessels & exudation After this has continued for some time the circulation becomes languid Congestion tremors &c are produced
2nd An effusion of serum or coagulating Lymph hence pus seated in the trachea lungs Uterus &c and hemorhagy & black vomit
3 Secretion & excretion as mucous, serum &c

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4 Schirrous indurated tumours
5th unusual sensibility & irritability &
6 eruptions 7 Bone & Cancer 8 Cer-
tain changes of the blood and all
the fluids in the body undering
them acid & altering their proportions
10th Gangrene & death

Seats of diseases

These are sometimes with difficul
ty ascertained 1st Because diseases
are sometimes dumb

2 from the effects of sympathy we
find it impossible to judge precise
ly the seat of the disease, How
many diseases of the brain are

produced by affections of the stomach and vice versa? and how often do the signs one appear in the other? A woman was seized with violent puking or discharge of bile from the intestines wh wd be supposed to be brought on by the sympathy of the liver when the uterus alone was diseased & the liver was in a healthy state & sympathy acted

3 In all general diseases the seats change with the weather

4 Dissection will not shew us the seat of disease 1st Because they often shew us none 2d They deceive us

us by presenting effects for causes
3 They often find marks remote
from the diseased part for instance
stone in one kidney without disease
in the other I do not inveigh a-
gainst dissection but recommend
especially in certain parts of the
body Is there no sign of the exis
tance of disease but pain? Pain
is by no means the only symptom
of disease In both arms there exists
a more certain sign than in any
other part of the body I mean the
pulse when it fails to give us any
information of disease wh is seldom
this case

the case. The tongue excretions &c may give some insight I have called the pulse a nosometer or dial plate & by an attention to it I have discovered diseases & prevented death wn the pat: did not complain ——

A uniform knowledge of the seats of pain is not only useless but hurtful to us The whole arterial system is as much a unit as any viscus in the body

Signs of diseases

a few observations are necessary 1 Relations, sympathy & association different in the diseased & healthy

state 2 signs of the same disease different in different people — 3 They differ in force 4th They differ in climate 5th They are in many instances a part of the same disease 6th They differ in the same disease 7th They differ as it relates to its forming state 8th They relate to its height crisis & tendency to health 9th They differ in different ages

The signs of different diseases are taken 1st From perspiration urine & faeces 2th The tongue 3 Respiration 4 Conversation

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5 The position of the body w^n in bed
6th State of the muscles 7 appetite
8 Mental faculties 9th State of
the body as to heat & cold —
10th Existance of pain also the na
ture of it

Remarks on pain
1st There are diseases without
pain 2 The pain is not always
in proportion to the disease
3 Often felt in parts remote from
the disease w^h excites it as head
ache from bile in the stomach
4th altho' are unit it impacts
different sensations according
to

to a grade being acute in the membranes twisting in the bowels, Jumping in the toothache & Related to pain is anxiety, Nausea is another sign of disease different from pain & anxity — Pain is sometimes so acute as to destroy life I must again repeat that of all the signs the pulse is the most valuable — Diseases of the head yield most readily to purging those of the lungs to V.S — & those of the limbs to blisters. Is there no sign of disease in the viscera but pain? Yes the pulse

pulse, Tongue, Countenance, perspiration, respiration, urine four of these I regard the pulse as the most valuable. Let not any one of these direct you as to the cause of disease or in your prescriptions for them. My doctrine rejects none of these but in it the greatest homage is paid to the pulse.

Pulse

The pulse may be called a sonometer or compared to the dial plate of a watch or clock. It informs you of all that is going on

in the body within In order to
acquire an accurate knowledge
of the pulse in all its diseased —
states it is necessary that we shd
be acquainted with it in its
healthy state & also in the dif=
ferent stages of life In the heal
thy state of the pulse it is full
round soft & flowing This state
differs under different circum=
stances 1st It varies according
to the age of the person; at the
commencement of life or a few
days after birth the pulse ran
ges between 130 & 140 strokes in
a

a minute, towards the end of the first year 124 at two years of age from 108 to 110 at three years from 90 to 108 at 4, 5 or 6 years of age from 86 to 100 and at 7 it falls from 90 to 72 In adults it is from 66 to 78 generally 66 in the minute In old age it is slow & intermitting, this is so much the case that when it differs from this it shews signs of disease At the age of sixty the pulse beats sixty In an old person of this city it beats only 36 — In some according to Dr Heberden it descends as low as 24

2 Sex influence the pulse in its quick
ness. that of females more frequent than
that of males 3rdly different states of
society or civilization influence the
pulse It is slower in savages than
persons brought up in a civilized state
Savages want the numerous stimuli
of thought conversation & wh civilized
people enjoy hence too the pulse is
less frequent in country people
than Citizens I have felt the pulse
of ten Indians & found it below 60 in
eight of them the other two reached to
sixty but one of them had been previ=
ously setting by the fire & the other was
the

the offspring of a French man. all those who spend their time in idleness have slower pulses than those who are busily employed —

4 The size of people affects the arterial system, its pulsary motion being quicker in the short statues be-tweis paribus than in tall —

5 Climate & the different seasons of the year affects the pulse, being quicker in warm than in cold climates — In Greenland it seldom exceeds 40 In the W Indies it is quicker in new comers than in the old inhabitants. In new imported slaves it

slaves it is quicker than in those who have lived some time among us 6thly different times of the day influence the pulse It is lowest in the morning. highest at noon & then gradually descends untill evening, at bed time it is slower on acct of the exhausted excitability 7thly different in the sleeping & waking state quicker in the latter than in the former by 5 or 10 strokes —

8 different positions of the body influence the pulse It is slowest when on the back quicker wn on the sides & still quicker whr setting up & quickest

when in an erect position 9th Fasting food & drink especially such as are stimulating influence the pulse by quickening it 10th By different positions of the arm, when the arm is exposed to cold for some time the pulse becomes much slower & also when the arm is pressed under the body & when the muscles are in action hence the propriety of warming the arm before feeling the pulse & also relaxing the muscles 11th Exercise of the understanding & passions of the mind those of a sedative lowering & vice versa 12th Anger quickens it to

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140. Conversation also quickens it hence the propriety of feeling the pulse before the pat. begins to describe his disease 12th Bodily exercise If the natural state of the pulse be 64 when setting, standing will increase it to 60, walking at the rate of 2 miles an hour 78 at the rate of 4 miles & running from 140 to 150 in the minute 14th Pregnancy quickens it It is also quicker during menstruation It is of consequence to know this in the chronic state All pregnant women have their pulse preternaturally quick or slow 15 Certain

mediums

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medicines quicken the pulse such
are vomits opium purges. Bark blis
ters, steel hot & cold baths & 15 Cough-
ing quickens it 17 Fear influences it
hence in visiting a pat. we should
wait that he may get over his agi
tation produced by our presence
I have seen the pulse fall after
prescribing 8—9— 10th Intensity of
thought influencing respiration
lessens the pulse There are some
elevations from the rules of the
pulse for instance there is a gen
tleman in this city whose pulse is
100 in a minute wh. in good health

and a lady whose pulse does not
exceed 40 in health & amounts on
ly to 60 in light fever & in others
it is preternaturally quick I
heard of a gentleman whose pulse
in a healthy state beats 100 in a min
ute a fever afterwards restored it to
natural standard that is the common
standard There must have been so much
irritability in the system this disease
& morbid state was removed by the ac
tion of fever before I enter on the mor
bid states of the pulse I deem it neces
sary to deliver a few Physiological
propositions 1st the heart & arteries are
connected

connected & invested with muscular fibres possessing great irritability or a susceptibility of being acted upon by the different stimuli hence if one part be affected the whole will sympathise. They may be compared to the sensative plants or to the bells of the Jewish high priests or by touching one of them they will all vibrate in unison 2 The heart & muscular fibres possess irritability 3 The motion excited in one part of the arterial system is communicated to others This is illustrated by the case of Hirsh

Sticks who died in ~~the~~ this city with enlarged omentum which pressed up on the aorta & affected the whole arterial system This will lead to the explanation of many other appearances for in most diseases we may expect to find the same kind of action in the artery as in the diseased part Is the pulse ~~tense~~ in acute pneumony the same cause in the pleura or membrane of the lungs in the whole arterial system Are the vessels of the lungs engorged in a pneumona not has the same cause in the whole Are there

intermissions

intermissions in the pulsations of the heart. The same takes place in the whole arterial system. Is the stomach or upper bowels inflamed The pulse is small because the vessels of these parts are small. The pulse is more tense in inflammation of the colon only because the arteries of these parts are larger. If the pulse is not small in opthalmia or inflammation of the joints it is only because large vessels are brought into sympathy by contiguity. There are diseases in which the pulse do not sympathise but then

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there are few & may arise from the following causes 1st From a want of irritability 2 From suffocated excitement 3rdly From the diseased state of the artery at the wrist 4 From a large portion of fat pressing upon the artery 5 From an accidental pressure of the muscles of the arm by the posture of the body 6 From cold From want of irritability in the contiguous parts 7 From a want of sympathy in the heart preventing it from equalizing the action of the different parts 8 From an unequal enlargement in

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in the blood vessels as in the ataxic fever of albert in palsy &c.

Cough & this want of harmony accounts for the facts mentioned by J Hunter viz. sizy blood with a natural pulse there may be great disease in one part with but little action in another.

Let not the number of these exceptions preclude the feeling of the pulse for they do not occur in more than one case twenty & we sometimes see absence of pain in malignant fevers when the tongue is foul &c & vice versa in diseases of less consequence

consequence Thus I have mentioned the different states of the pulse as they occur naturally in the different stages of perfect life but as Physicians it becomes us to go further and acquire a knowledge of this important part of the human frame as it varies in consequence of the numerous incidents & diseases to which it is subjected viz.

The morbid states of the Pulse

These are known first by their frequency & quickness

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These are not necessarily connected
for the pulse may be very quick &
yet not frequent as in the T. fever
By frequency is meant the num
ber of strokes in a given time (viz.
in a minute) & by quickness the
time in wh each stroke is perfor
med. The pulse varies from health
in quickness & fullness as in the T.
fever & other acute diseases here it
varies from 60 or 50 to 100 even 200
& falls in some diseases to 40, 30, 20 &
in one or two cases to 9 In apo-
plexy it sometimes falls to 7. The
quickness is probably caused by an

initable state of the B. vessels. They contract more quickly by the stimulus of the blood (the arteries especially) This initability I conceive to be induced by the stimulus of miasmata, hence it occurs in intermittents & fevers &c This circumstance in some cases gives rise to the intermitting pulse — This is when there is a cessation of pulsation for a certain time after every one two or three strokes & frequently occurs in malignant fevers. The slowness may depend on three causes 1st Pressure as in

apoplexy & Palsy the pulsations being equal to each other but intermissions occur 2nd Spasms of the heart & 3rd Defect of irritability in the arteries & By their force and irregularity. This is of more consequence than variation in frequency quickness & fullness also by imparting a jerking sensation to the fingers resembling a shattered quill —

We now proceed to consider the different states of the pulse as they occur in fever & the first I shall treat of is the D.P.

The depressed Pulse

This state of the pulse is occasioned by stimuli acting so violently as to depress the system below the point of reaction or by pressure on some vessel. It often descends as low as 40, 30, 20 & sometimes so depressed as to be imperceptible. It is raised by V.S. It is sometimes preternaturally frequent, or slow, attended with intermissions, & sometimes natural, it occurs in Plague, J. fever, malignant small pox, & Pleurisy. It is either partial or general, occurring in the extremities in the former, in the latter

latter occasioned by stimuli depres-
ing the strength below the healthy
state, It resembles the weak or hy-
phus pulse, The following direction
will serve to distinguish them —
1st The Depressed pulse is known
by its occurring in the beginning
or forming states of fever, or in the
paroxysms of such fevers, & other dis-
eases as are periodical —
2, By imparting a sense of tension
to the fingers when long & attentively
felt — 3 By occurring in morbid af-
fections of the brain, heart, stomach
& bowels, more frequently than in
diseases

diseases of other parts of the body 47

4. By its being raised by V. & purges taking off suffocated excitement

5 By it being frequently attended with slowness or intermissions.

This pulse may be compared to a Willow tree bent with the winds & rising to its ~~pristine~~ former state when the wind has blown over, while ~~the~~ Fly plus resembles a tree shattered by lightening & which cannot be raised but by the hand of art.

2 Catgut Sulky or locked pulse

This is small quick, tense & distinct imparts a sensation to the fingers

similar to that produced by feeling a piece of tense catgut whence I have named it, It occurs in malignant fevers —

3rd The Synochus fortis

The reverse of the two former, a full round frequent vigorous quick pulse without hardness wh occurs in the ~~lowest~~ highest grade of bilious fever — Exercise produces a pulse somewhat similar to this

4th The Synocha or common inflammatory pulse being full quick frequent & tense but not round & is known by the heat and thirst

+ Synochus Putris. Round, full soft
& frequent occurring in Mild Bilious
& intermitting states of fever

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thirst & occurs in common inflammatory fevers This pulse exists sometimes in the Plague & fever Gail fever & small pox but more frequently in Pneumonic affections Rheumatism & arthritis

5th The Synochula

a quick frequent & moderately tense pulse but small & a diminution of Synocha imparting to the fingers a sensation similar to a small quill & occurs in Chronic Rheumatism, gout Phthisis Pulmonalis, & in the second stage of other fevers 6th Synochoid this

is alternately hard & soft, feels like a shattered quill & is a compound of the synochus & synocha, It occurs in the passage of fevers from the inflammatory to the low state of disease, or from an acute to a chronic disease, ~~feels like a quill that has been rodden upon~~

by The Typhoid is frequent & less tense than synocha & more than Typhus full pulse. This is compounded of Synocha & the low state of chronic state of fevers and occurs in hectic & the puerperal fevers also in scarlatina. The pulse preceding Typhus are

above par Those succeeding typh
oid below par

Typhoid
Barr-
Typhoid

8th The Typhoid is a weak
small frequent but not full or tense
pulse This occurs in the low chro-
nic state of fevers, also in the close
of inflammatory diseases, when
depleting remedies have not been
used in the first stage, The ves-
sels in this appear to be deprived
of part of their irritability, It is here
that V. S. is forbidden & Stimul-
ants are to be given

9th The Hectic Pulse. The form
of this pulse are various being

occasionally Synochoid Typhoid & Typhus It occurs in Phthisis Pulmonalis, Podogra of Tabes from Lues venerea & Scrophula —

10th The Hobbling pulse, is unequal, fluctuating, tense, quick & very frequent & may be divided into two 1st 1, 2 or 3 quick strokes succeeding a slow one & 2nd 1, 2 or 3 slow strokes succeeding a quick one

11th The Dicrotus & Capriscans pulse — The pulse strong

12th The Serrated pulse strike the fingers like a saw

+ The Cerebrum was completely destroyed but did not immediately effect the Pulse when on the contrary the Pulse was immediately effected by the Cerebellum being effected —

13 The Vermicular Pulse

Small frequent & resembling the motions of a worm

14 The Creeping Pulse —

weak, small & occurs in the close of life

+

15 The apparently Natural Pulse, is a common Pulsation occurs in the worst malignant fevers great danger is to be apprehended from this, & is difficult to be distinguished from a healthy one, scarcely ever any one of them alone present, they are therefore combined 1st In double proportion, as full & weak, full & frequent, depress'd & weak, slow & intermitting

Intermitting &c, 2 They are combin'd in a threefold ratio as full strong & frequent, small weak & slow at the same time 3 By a fourfold ratio as full strong quick & frequent at the same time

16 A full, bounding slow & moderately tense pulse

— which occurs in Dropsy, palsy &c It is especially slow in the affected side as in hemiplegia I examined the pulse of a paralytic pat.t whose artery on the affected side beat only 50 in a minute, while on the other side

it beat from 80 to 90 ——

17 Weak low pulse — without inequality, This occurs in debility without fever & is distinguished from the weak low pulse in malignant fever by its occuring in the last stage of disease

18 Anomalous Pulse — Full tense & jarring, There is sometimes an absence of pulse for two or 3 days, I have heard of the absence of it for 7 days, This pulse occurs in anxiums whence its name, ~~it totals~~ absence of pulse occurs in violent affections of the stomach & bowels it

Synochus Fortis –	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
Typhoid –	1	
Health	0	Health
Typhus – – –	1	
	2	
	3	
	4	
Creeping Pulse	5	

lasts for hours & days, One Lady I have known to be without pulse for 36 hours in consequence of eating oysters, This lady has since recovered & been quite well for several years

In order to inform your patients of the state of their pulse, wh. sometimes they are extremely anxious to know, you should compare it to a scale of 10 degrees with 5 below & 5 above the healthy point The pulse is very much influenced by the strength of the body In a pigeon it is 100, In a dog 80 and

and in a Ram it has been found to be but 65, and in an ox from 35 to 30 strokes in a minute —
I have now delivered all the pulses wch have occurred in my practice Dr Gulmart a French Physician has discovered an other wch he calls the gaseous pulse

Gaseous pulse

Soft, full, round, but sinking under the finger, even the pressure of the little finger, I shall next give some directions for acquiring a knowledge of the state of the pulse 1st never fail

feel the pulse of a patient the mo
ment you enter the room, your
presence excites hope, fear or some
motion in the mind, it has an
influence on the pulse, If the
weather be cold warm your
hands and feet first, but beware
of entering into conversation be
fore you feel the pulse as the in
fluence of conversation is very great
on the pulse 2nd place your four
fingers on the artery, this gives you
a better opportunity of judging than
one finger would do 3 If you feel
the pat. right arm use your left
hand

hand & vice versa, 4 Feel the wrist of both arms ~~xxxxx~~ as there is in many cases a difference in the two, from several circumstances, as the exposure of one arm to cold air, pressure on the arteries, &c, I have corrected my judgment frequently in this manner, From one arm I have prescribed B.S. on feeling the other I retracted my determination, Never remove your hand untill you have felt 20 strokes at least, I have observed an intermission in the pulse after the 10 stroke. The Chinese Physicians feel

60

till 49 & hence perhaps their an
anomaly in the pulse, If the case be
critical, shut your eyes & order si
tence and to use an expression of
Dr Darwin's, "concentrate your sen
sorial power in your finger ends"
The influence of sound detracts
from the accuracy of feeling, If
the radial artery be from any
cause not easy get at, or felt, use
the temporal, wh is next best & here
gentlemen, excuse my mention
ing a caution, in the application
of blisters never, to apply them so as
to prevent you from feeling the
pulse

pulse If you do feel it afterwards you will give him so much pain as to make an alteration in the pulse — The temporal artery must be felt — This artery you must also feel in diseases of the brain —

Thus Gent I have related the knowledge I have been able to acquire of the pulse during my reading & practice, They are the experience of my life, They dictate when bleeding is necessary, & indicate the quantity, Always feel the pulse before you prescribe any of the following remedies, vomits

purges, by hot & cold baths, Peed
Lavium, also by opia, the use of stim
ulating med^es as the bark, wine, &
also by opia stimulating aliments
& drinks as they all change the
pulse very much, The frequency
of the pulse too of little consequence
when compared to the force & the
character of it has been much
relied on by the Physicians of
Europe especially by Britains.
They use for acquiring a know-
ledge of its frequency moment
watches, quarter minute glasses
& But this is ridiculous Dr. Cy
Spence

Spanish Physician by the name of
has made many observations
on the pulse from some of wh he of
sets that 100 is the greatest num
ber of strokes wh the arteries can
beat consistent with the recovery
of the pat: but 200 in the Hydro-
cephalus is common but whether
or they recover I know not, The obser
vations of Cullen are opposed to
those of the above gentleman, he
says the Spanish gentleman's ob-
servations are useless, Plato we
are told had inscribed over the
door where he taught his pupils
Let

Let no one enter here who does not know Geometry In like manner were I to dedicate a temple to med. I would inscribe over the door of every apartment Let no one ~~enter here~~ depart hence who does not know the Pulse

The Remote causes of Disease.

We come now to treat of the different causes wh. lay the foundation of diseases It has been aptly said that as soon as a child comes into the world it inhales the taking

principle of Death, The remote causes predisposing children to disease are the following —

1st The ignorance of the midwife as it respects delivery, 2 washing the child in alkohol, harsh soap, 3 The use of spirits internally and Cordial diet 4 sucking bad milk, 5 Improper clothing, 6th The manner of education, confinement in close schools &c, 7 The amusement of Children subjecting them to falls bruises burns &c

The Atmosphere produces

diseases by its sensible & insensible qualities The former are heat, cold, moisture, dryness, density, & rarity — Those of the latter are marsh and human effluvia &c, & from these originate all febrile diseases, & complaints —

Heat This is an universal stimulant When moderate as at 75 degrees it is favourable to health but when above, this produces debility from action — When in excess its effects are shown 1st In the arterial system by producing fever, & 2d When combined with

with the rays of the sun it affects the brain producing what has been called Insolution, also sleep stupidity and death

3rd On the nervous system producing weakness, Languor, indisposition involuntary motion of the muscles, Tetanus, &c

5th Staining pimples brown colour When moderate it produces moisture perspiration & sweat, but when in excess preternatural dryness &c, 6th on the stomach increasing the appetite &c

7th It increases the renewal

appetite

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appetite 8th It produces a tendency to putrefaction in the blood —
9th It gives the humors in the body a centrifugal determination as in bubos & glandular swellings &c
10th It increases the excretion and secretion of bile wh corrects the tendency to putrefaction mentioned
11th It favours the production of the menses 12th It affects the eye sight producing Gutta serena Opthalmia &c 13th It weakens some of the operations of the mind but strengthens the imagination —
14 It lessens the density of the solids

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solids 15 It is less friendly to young than to old people hence the practice of the ancients of changing a cold for a warm climate when they became old by this means they prolonged their life 10 or 12 years

The Relative effects of Heat

When the system has been exposed to cold it is then acted upon more forcibly by heat. Warm winters are followed by unhealthy springs — hence the propriety of the old saying that a green Christmas makes a fat Churchyard —

Weather becoming temperate after being very warm produces disease by checking perspiration. Autumns succeeding very warm summers are often attended with bilious fevers. The fall of 93 was preceded by a warm dry summer.

No climate is necessarily unhealthy but they are made so by the intemperance &c of the inhabitants, for it is ascertained that dry diet, drinks, the passions &c, have a great influence over the body. Uniform dry weather seldom induces disease only when succeeded or

succeed

preceded by moisture, that diseases are generated in one season & produced in the next, upon the whole I conclude that wet seasons are generally healthy & that most diseases are induced by a transition from heat to cold & vice versa

Of Cold

This has been erroneously supposed to act as a stimulant upon the system Its effects are negative It acts only by the absence of heat That it is a sedative I infer—

1st From the general debility it produces 2nd From the slowness of the

the pulse and weakness 3rd From
its operation being similar to those
of other debilitating causes such
as V.S. purging &c is the pulse slow
in pleurisy & fever &c so it is from
depression but raised by V.S. so it is by
the abstraction of the excess of stimu
lus cold acts by inducing direct
debility or debility from abstrac
tion, heat by inducing indirect
debility or debility of action —
upon the application of cold part
of the heat is abstracted hence the
apparent tonic power of cold when
the body has been debilitated by heat

The effects of Cold 1st upon the arterial system by inducing debility or increasing excitability disposing the system to all kinds of fevers 2nd Upon the nerves producing dulness of sensation 3rd Upon the muscles producing languor debility & 4th Invigorates the appetite hence the germans are notorious for their warm stables in order that their horses may eat the less 5 It weakens the venereal appetite 6th It increases considerably the discharge of urine 7th It is unfavourable to size. It operates

operates with other causes in producing scurvy 9th It exposes old sores to bleed afresh 10th It is unfavourable to vision 11th It in a certain degree produces paleness of the skin, in a greater redness in a still greater purple or dark col or 12th It acts powerfully in sleep hence most diseases attack us at that time 13th It acts more powerfully upon old people than young hence we hear of mothers being found dead in the cold with their children by their sides alive This is proved by the case of

a woman who was found dead
& her child alive & at her breast
Weather uniformly cold is healthy
In Canada diseases of all kinds
are locked up & they are only let
out when heat succeeds & succeeds
cold. Heat succeeding cold produces
diseases The spring of Russia pro
duces fevers of a peculiar kind &
our falls also thus the diseases
of cold climates are generated
in one season and produced
in another & vice versa Heat does
not produce diseases after the
long application of cold because
the

Cold effects more frequently wen on an
empty somack than ~~when~~ a ful wom

the vessels become torpid & are not able to react Cold produces diseases in northern climates when warm dresses houses &c are not used. —
The sudden transition from heat to cold does not necessarily produce disease or vice versa More care & attention in accommodating ourselves to the weather by dress diet drink &c would prevent diseases. Middle latitudes not necessarily unhealthy tho they require more care & attention to bed clothes & dress the chinese change their dress three or four times

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times a day in order to accommo-
date themselves to the weather —
Cold feet induces Catarrh. Nine
tenths of all the diseases of the sys
tem are rec'd into it by the avenues
of the feet & mouth Cold acts more
powerfully on the system in the
sleeping state than in the waking
hence nine tenths of the diseases
are taken in the night Cold acts
more powerfully when the stom-
ach is empty More powerfully on
drunkards than on sober people
because the first are generally very
much debilitated when not under
the

the effects of some stimuli —
Cold as I have said is the pre-
disposing + and exciting cause of all diseases —
more suffer from it than from a-
ny other cause in nature not
only of man but of other animals
Diseases are also more numerous
from this than from any other
cause In that there is not a
greater enemy to the health &
life of man than cold. —
The spring & autumn between
the degrees of 35 and 50 are the
most healthy Heat & cold act dif-
ferently in different months

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Jan
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Nov
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The following is a table of mortality for one year

	Total	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Widowers	Widows
Jan.	142	57	"	"	"	"	"
Feb	111	46	"	"	"	"	"
March	112	"	"	"	"	"	"
April	100	"	"	"	"	"	"
May	107	31	29	21	"	"	"
June	77	21	27	0	"	"	"
July	05	29	10	10	0	5	9
Aug	130	35	35	12	34	3	10
Sept	110	13	35	10	13	2	9
Oct	216	17	34	101	19	5	15
Nov	134	30	35	31	15	7	9
Dec	122	38	35	20	15	7	9

The effects of winds in producing diseases

Cold is the exciting Cause of all Diseases

Diseases. Winds are hot & cold dry & moist. The are moist from the east & dry from the west in this country the within thence — Therefore sudden changes more certainly affect the body when accompanied with winds. They produce certain changes of the mind as the

They act more powerfully upon invalids than upon healthy people. Not only winds but the absence of them produce diseases

Effects of the Rarity & Density of the Atmosphere

Air

the snow upon the Mountains
very soft

Air highly rarified produces diseases
- great muscular weakness difficul
ty of breathing, quickness of the pulse
profuse sweats, sickness of stomach
sleepiness, an aversion to ardent
spirits & great pain according to
M ~~Saussure~~ these effects are attributed
to a more rapid combination of a-
zote & a deficiency of oxygen —
Baron Humboldt who ascended the
highest mountains said it produ
ced hemorhagy from his nose, ey
mouth & by his Eudometer he
found that the oxygen descend
ed to 10 parts in the hundred

Air

air too dense is very hurtful to asthmatical & consumptive pat.

Impressions of the air

We come now to consider the impurity of the air as the remote cause of fever or disease

1st Marsh effluvia or as Dr Mitchel has them Coino Miasmata, exhalations, for the production of these two things are necessary viz. Heat & Moisture the thermometer should stand at 60 when the ground is covered with water or no exhalations can take place But when the ground is neither

any

dry not overflown these exhalations are produced The summer should be considerably moist to produce exhalations or miasmata. Heavy rains have sometimes produced miasmata by washing off the gum covering or substance wch is sometimes found on stagnant waters & which prevents the sun from acting on it without wch the miasmata could not be produced These exhalations are partly from vegetables & partly from animal productions but more commonly from the former The following

vegetable matter produce Marsh effluvia viz. putrid cabbages Parsnips, Peppermint, onions an iseed caraway seed, coffee & cotton confined in the hold of a ship, hemp Flax straw old book & paper money The timber of old houses, Sty houses the 1st year after they are built in consequence of the putre faction of the bark. Green wood con fined in cellars & in timber of a ship also air stagnating in the hold & in cellars, stagnated water when agitated produce miasm ata Fevers are not so often produced

by

by animals as by vegetable effluvia There are a few however that are produced by the former

2 Human effluvia

Sole Miasmatic exhalations of Dr Mitchel. These are produced by want of cleanliness of the person Dead bodies raw hides & Miasmata act first upon the stomach 2d Upon the intestines producing cholera morbus Dysentery &c —
3 Upon the liver increasing the secretion of bile & imparting to it viridity & acrimony 4th Upon the

Bowels

5th It effects the Brain by producing Their

B. vessels producing 1. fever Inta
mittents Remittents & fail Typhus
or low chronic fever & Febricula or
inward fever, Hemorrhagies &
5th On the brain kidneys & spleen
& more particularly the last pro
ducing an inflammation or in
duration called ague cake
6 Upon the nervous system
7th Upon the muscles producing
Convulsions &c 8th On the Lymph
atics producing glandular swel
lings 9th On the eyes producing
opthalmia 10 On the skin produ
cing carbuncles eruptions &c
the

The human effluvia are of two kinds from excreted & secreted matter Miasmata may exist in the body 20 or 30 days without producing disease sometimes even six months Effluvia are more noxious in the morning & evening — than in the middle of the day + They are always a source of disease & are assisted by the following circumstances Uncleanliness confinement in large crowds, sewers rapid vegetable diet scanty & putrefied animal diet, mixing of strangers together great prostration and grief

grief of mind all these predispose to disease. Cold weather favourable to the spreading of contagious diseases in consequence of the houses being shut to keep out the cold — Woolen clothes & other retain & spread disease in contagious also wood walls, if whitewashed will not retain the effluvia of Typhus fever. Effluvia act more powerfully when debilitated. Pregnant women often escape the Y. fever in consequence of distension from pregnancy. All persons affected with running sores escape it. Persons incapable

of infecting themselves with Miasmata, Poisons, highly charged with miasmata may infect others without being affected themselves ——

Effluvia 1st The B. vessels 2nd The brain with pain or delirium 3rd The glands 4th The intestines producing Dysentery 5th Intermittant & Malignant fevers 6th Scurvy & Catarrh & lastly influenza — Human effluvia are often combined with marsh miasmata in producing bilious fever. These are seldom conveyed more than 10 or 12 feet from the body. No climate or country is necessarily unhealthy

for fevers depending either on hu
man or marsh miasmata are
owing entirely to the carelessness
of men. Were we to take the necessa
ry precautions to drain our meado
ws of their stagnant waters to re
move all putrefying matter from
about us keeping our persons &c
clean, those mortal diseases would
cease to infect the human race.
They are like vermin sent to pun
ish our laziness & folly. The jail
fever is rare in the united states
because there is not so much poverty
& filth amongst our citizens as
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where those fevers abound for these are the causes which give rise to these fevers in other places ——— ———

The Jail fever differs from the yellow & bilious fevers in the following particulars 1st It comes on in cold weather & is not affected by rain or frost 2d It most frequently attacks the weak & infirm 3d The pulse is typhoid 4th It continues from 20 to 30 days 5th It is propagated in a different manner by excretion & perspiration The yellow & bilious fever is distinguished in the following manner 1st by its attacking in

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warm weather 2 By coming on sudenly 3" By attacking principally the young & robust 4" By remissions & intermissions 5" By the increased secretion of bile 6" By its being of short duration as 3.5 or 7 days But it sometimes runs on in a chronic state for 20 or 25 days 7" By its being destroyed by cold & heavy rains. The human & Bocamiasinatic exhalations and the marsh or chiro miasmatic exhalations affect the Bowels in all the seven forms of fever viz. The bilious mild bilious, remitting, intermitting

Typhus

Typhus Typhoid & Febricula

Third Source of disease or Phlogiston

Air is rendered impure by respiration & persons affected with Typhus are greatly affected by this air 2d It is unwholesome when mixed with the fumes of sulphur or charcoal The air of certain manufactures as that of lead Arsenic &c are unwholesome when they are volatilized 4th After earth-quakes the air has been known to be extremely noxious especially after one that happened in Jamaica

6th Winds that have passed over hot sandy countries 7th The air of certain mines If birds fly over some mines in scotland they are immediately killed on every day of the week sunday excepted, on sunday they may pass with impunity as the labourers are not then at work hence we may learn an important lesson that the remote cause is not capable of inducing disease without an exciting one & in the Y. fever I have never seen a case to which I could not trace the disease

to some

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to some exciting cause or other which
hot it into action After having
thus treated of the impregna=
tion of the air their influence
over health we will proceed to
mention the effects of situations
over health. New Countries are
generally healthy untill the
trees wh. exclude the action of
the sun are partially removd
From the time of clearing till
cultivation it is sickly. The wood
cutters in the cedar Swamps of
Delaware & N. Carolina enjoy
good health whilst the trees
are

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standing but after they are cut down & begin to putrify health abandons them in consequence of the sun's influence upon them & the vegetable substances — Towns are more sickly than the country It has been computed that 3 or 4 die in the town for one in the country. Sand soils are unhealthy. Vicinity to towns & marshy grounds are great sources of disease Vicinity to deserts & ponds these last may be prevented by having trees planted round them. & mountain-
ous

mountainous country more healthy than a low situation but there is one exception to this when the miasmata arise from the bottom & neighbourhood

Other local circumstances affect the healthiness of a situation — viz. Quick lime in a cellar may unwholesome than in rooms above ground. Houses built so as to receive the action of sun in every part are not so healthy as those built in a different manner. Dwelling houses are often the source of disease from the green

materials of wh they consist This may be prevented by soaking the timber in water by wh the sap is discharged also by being built with stone. Unhealthy also from the vapour of new plaister & paint By moisture of cellars. By small smoky rooms want of cleanliness & I knew two cases of malignant fever near Lucham court in this city & none of the neighbours were affected with it——

V. I also knew nine heads of families die with it when none of the neighbours were affected. This probably

probably originated from something impure in the cellars or from some other local cause 3rd & lastly a fact more appropriate to our subject related by Van Swieten viz. that the whole of the students together with the master of a university were all diseased when none of the neighbours were in the least affected. This probably arose from the exhalations of privies, cellars or some such local cause

Change of situation on health

1st Persons changing a warm for a cold

Dr Rush relates that at the College where he went to, the Epelepsy affected only the students from the Country on account of, as he supposed their not using Cordial Diet their cheap Diet in the Country were Milk the Students from Philadelphia & other citeys their Diet was more cordial and that was the reason of their escape from the Disease — —

Dr Rush advises the inhabtants not to move in new stone Buildings not untill the one year after on account of Dampness and lime that occasions Diseases he sais Houses ought never to be built without a Climbly in the Cellar

cold climate are frequently affect
ed with fever 2d Persons having a
sickly neighbourhood coming to
reside in the city are affected in
the same manner The miasmata
in this case being previously ad-
into the system excited intoxication
in consequence of the many excit-
ting causes in the city ——
3d Old people living in cold cli-
mates on coming to a warmer
climate often become more healt
hy while the same change in
young people will cause inflam
matory complaints. 4d Removing
from

the Door of a Cellar ought never
to open within the House as the
effluvia from them occasions Diseases
You must not only attend to the chan
ges of Diseases Yearly monthly nor weekly
but Daily & in particular cases hourly

from a marshy to a dry airy situation often contributes to health except in old people who often suffer from the change since it deprives them of their usual stimulus (a marsh miasmata) wh on a former occasion was said to be the support in spite of old age but the destruction of youth & middle age 5" Those who have made long sea voyages are frequently affected with catarrh on their near approach to land in consequence of a mixture of sea & land airs. An old sea-

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captain with whom Dr Rush
noticed the ocean was always
able to predict the approach of
land in consequence of a slight
Catarrh — I have been at much
pains & trouble in trying which
a thunder & lightening inde
pendent of the change of the air
had any influence on the hu
man system in producing dis
ease but I have not been able to al
lect any thing certain on this
subject. I knew a lady who —
could always tell the approach
of a thunder storm by the
giddiness

Persons who movi from Marshy places to healthy Situations are shore to be affected with Diseases - -

Dr. Rush relates a case of an old Lady who could tell when a thunder gust was comeing on by an excessive Pain in her Head

giddiness & headache she always
experienced sometime before
wh continued untill the storm
was over. Some persons appear
to have been born with a fear
of thunder. A lady in this city
some years ago in consequence
of her dread of thunder would
during the continuance of a
thunder storm shut herself up
in a dark room & drink an
immense quantity without being
intoxicated. At any other time
she did not discover the least at-
tachment to liquor ——

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Leeches by their motions appear to be sensible of the changes of the weather Mr Cowper informed me he could always predict the approach of thunder by the motion of leeches at that time wch he kept in his house 6th Sounds appear to affect some persons a Certain lady in this city has always sweats, chills tremblings and an appearance of great terror by hearing the noise of a carriage drawn over the pavement of the streets Deafness has been induced in two cases which fell

The Light of the sun on the human
System produces Diseases such as inflam
- mation of the Eye Persons effected
with it see only in the Night —
It reduces the frequency of the Pulse
1st Hipochondriac Patients is allways
worse on a dark Day 2d Magnet

under my own knowledge by fi-
ring of cannons and even death
Birds have also dropt dead in
consequence of the firing of can-
nons upon the deck of a ship
We will now consider the effect
of the heavenly bodies on health
& first of the

SUN

We have already stated in
what manner the heat of this
body operating on the air influ-
ences the system we will now
consider its light absence &
an excess of solar light sometimes
produces

The Maniacts are silent at the going Down of the sun an in full life at the rising of the sun —
Dr Darwin say the most Diseases effect Persons in the Vernal Autumnal Equinoxes there are Epilepsy & Febrile Diseases —
1st To much aliment taken into the stomach at once produces Diseases —
he relates a case of the greatest eater he ever saw his belly instead of increasing Decreased, from 4 to 6 pounds of food is sufficient for a man who dont Labour for 24 hours from 6 to 9 for a Labouring person Persons changing there habit of eating occasions diseases

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produces blindness & inflammation of the eye while its absence produces blindness in a temporary degree from the want of stimulus both of which states are called Hyperitalgia whether it depends on a superabundance or deficiency of light. Even the momentary absence of the sun has produced alarming effects in the Y. fever and the Mania during the eclipse of the sun in the P. Hospital were quite silent & gloomy Most diseases attack us in the night may not this be the consequence of the want of the

The effect of the Change of the Moon in producing Diseases Dr. Rush says most Diseases affect Persons either 3 Day before or 3 day after the full or Change of the Moon than any other time the Full Moon is said to hasten Parturition, Calculus affections are alway worse on the full moon Dr. Rush advises Patients attacked with Chronic affections to quit their Business and go to bed —

influence of the sun —

2d Of the MOON

The influence of the moon is felt by all animated nature even the tides are owing to its influence Vegetation is measurable under it Death occurs more frequently at the full & change than at any other period The paroxysms of many diseases appear to be influenced by the full & change of the moon Dr Mosely mentions the case of a British officer who was regularly attacked with

Hemoptysis

Hemoptysis at the full & change
of the moon & at no other time
I knew a person affected with the
gout in this city always to have
the inflammatory paroxysm a
bout the full or change of the moon
The Moon affects the nervous sys
tem also madmen hence the
term Lunacy. Epilepsy & asth
ma seem to be under the influ
ence of the moon Parturition
appears to be hastened by the
full moon Worms are more trou
blesome in the bowels of children
at the full & change of the moon
then

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than at any other time Suicide appears to peace about the full of the moon than at any other time Hydrophobic & Epileptic patients appear to be very much influenced by the full & change of the moon Dr Halley speaks of a person who felt the Calculus in the bladder more sensibly at the change of the moon than at any other time. Chronic diseases yield less to the influence of the moon than acute perhaps from the operation of the med. keeping up excitement —

Eclipses

Eclipses of the sun & moon have great influence over the mind during the eclipse of the sun on the 16 June 1806 the lunatics of our hospital were remarkably silent for 3 hours & one died during the eclipse A more remarkable fact is the following; fourteen British officers were attacked at the same instant during an eclipse with an Intermittent. Had the Eclipse of the 16 June happened in the autumn when the system is predisposed to disease it is highly probable

that

Morbid effects from ~~Food~~
Animal Food & are Coaching of
the skin, Lice, &c. —
Old animal food produces diseases
more than young Animals
Persons who live on wild animal
food are weaker than those who
live on tame Animal food
on account of the wild animal
food digests quick and yous t

that diseases wd have been instantly produced. The diurnal rotation of the earth seems to have great influence in regulating diseases & may probably influence them sometimes. The pulse changes with the different changes produced by the earth's revolution for instance it is slower in the morning, quickest at noon & slower again in the evening Dr Darwin has happily called the evening the autumn of the day. It is of consequence to know this as they may be of great

great service in the treatment of diseases both of the body & mind

Contagious Diseases

were formerly thought to be very numerous but they are now known to be much more limited They are divided into Epidemic Sporadic & Intercurrent Contagious diseases are received into the system by means of the lungs saliva nerves & skin They are sometimes called specific contagions from only particular parts of the system being affected as in

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in the small & chicken pox Hooping Cough Measles & The Lues venera Itch Ring worm & diseases of the skin differ from the small pox & in being communicated only by contact also in their originating in a fixed & the small pox in a volatile matter Specific contagion act without an exciting cause whilst the fevers & other such diseases wt I only consider as endemics scarcely ever take place without an exciting cause

Endemic diseases are such as occur in the same place or county

Country & affect many people together originating from some local cause — Notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary I believe they fevers to be an endemic of the United States & the W. Indies —

Sporadic diseases are such as affect a few only at the same time & place

Intercurrent diseases are such as affect persons here & there without any regard to time & place

Epidemic diseases are such as attack sometimes in scouting parties but more generally with great

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pomp & violence they attack such a number of people at the same time & place that it appears as tho' they were going to destroy the whole human race but they can be prevented expelled & vanquished by the power of medicine Epidemics arise altogether and invariably from the insensible and foreign matters in the atmosphere produced by Chino miasmatic exhalations and are small pox Influenza Cynanche Trachealis & C— Maligna. Scarletina & Influenza may properly be considered

considered diseases of the atmosphere
I will now deliver a few laws to
which epidemics are subjected
1st They are all influenced by the
sensible qualities of the atmos-
phere the influenza excepted
The small pox for instance are
more violent in summer than in win-
ter and the measles & scarlatina
anginosa still more so
2d They are all influenced by
diets & drinks of the season whilst
fruits are used for instance the
disease is thrown on the intes-
tines 3d No two epidemics of equal
force

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force & produced by different causes
can exist at the same time I would
as soon believe that a horse could
trot & pace at the same time as that
two diseases can exist at the same
time in the system 1st When 2, 3 or 4
epidemics appear at the same
time & place they all blend them
selves together & one of them pre
dominates over the rest & appears
to make them pay homage to it
by wearing its livery for thus ap
pears to be monarchs among
diseases as well as among men
Therefore Gentlemen take notice
in all

in all your prescriptions to have
an eye on the reigning epidem
ic Hence the reason why we see
a person with a broken leg or a
ny other external injury more
liable to be affected with the
reigning epidemic as those in
juries predispose the system to
the attack of the prevailing disease
A young man left this city in
the time of the Y. fever in order
to avoid it on his way to ger
mantown was thrown from
his horse & had his leg broken
he was very soon after seized with
a

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a black vomiting & died in the course of 5 days afterwards — The tyranny of great epidemics is lessened before they depart by small ones hence the small pox drives away the plague in Constantinople & the measles chased away the plague from this City The first appearance of an epidemic may be compared to a savage that attacks & destroys men women & children, when arising to a wilder corpse of men who spare the blood of the innocent. It is in this

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this stage only that other dis-
eases can take place —
1st They appear in a variety of
forms & characters 1st as in the Ma
lignant, Bilious, Remitting In-
flammatory & Intermitting fevers &
In the three different forms of
small pox viz. that with & with
out pustules and the confu-
ent 2d They appear in different
forms in different years & with
different prognosis under dif
ferent circumstances —
3d The same causes sometimes
produce different forms and
appearances

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appearance of disease but still
3" Epidemics with respect to their
violence in different seasons, Per
sons & even different days —
Q Some epidemics require an
exciting cause whilst others as the
Small pox do not 10" They come
on in some instances with great
force & violence & suddenly vanish
in consequence of great frost or heavy
rains washing away the cause
wt produces them 11" They differ
in different parts of the same coun
try 12" They are often limited to
small bounds 13" They affect
people

people of same colour & nation often whilst others of a different colour & nation escape In 1793 the French negroes escaped the fever of this city 14 They sometimes affect persons of particular ages Moses speaks of a plague that carried of many children only ——

15 They sometimes attack particular sex only A plague in Italy once carried of about 600 men & scarcely a single woman

16 They sometimes attack persons of a particular rank only The Dysentery of 1757 in France

attacked

attacked the rich only 11th the
Plague in 1750 attacked only
the poor 17th They sometimes affect
members of the same family and
community only 18th They some
times affect all nations, all col
ours, all ages & all sexes at the
same time & place 19th They some
times affect the human species on
ly 20th They sometimes affect the
human species with Cats dogs
Horses Cows Sheep & all the brute
creation 21st & Lastly It must be
observed that different remedies
must be used in the Epidemics of

different seasons & under different circumstances

Of the different Phenomina that have been known to attend Epidemics 1st That dry windy weather with rain sometimes precedes an epidemic 2d Weather frequently calm so much so that the leaves cannot be seen to move on the trees & which authors have called sirocco Dr Wilson of Morristown mentions the case of an epidemic wh was preceded by a long calm & smoky vapour 3d Diseases that precede epidemics are more fatal than

than than at any other time —
The diseases which follow are al
ways of a more violent form and
sometimes of a chronic nature
when they are not violent —
It has appear to be affected in
a peculiar manner previous to
the appearance of an epidemic
Birds have been observed to be
more scarce & have even been
known to die in their cages du
ring the continuance of an ep
idemic Insects are more numer
ous previous to or during the time
of an epidemic but this rule has
been

an exception in the house fly
for they generally disappear about
this time 5th Many times emit a pe
culiar disagreeable smell, and sp
hair leaves & sometimes die du
ing Epidemics 6th The pulse is
preternaturally slow or frequent
during the continuance of an epid.
Persons who are in good health
become sick in consequence of it
but sometimes it happens that
persons who are debilitated be
fore an epidemic have become
quite healthy in consequence
of it. The Miasmata in these
instances

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instances excited them up to the healthy point. Oysters & fish live a much shorter time during an epidemic. The clouds affect the pat' in Charlestown by observing the sun whence the change Nineteen out of 20 are produced by the change of the atmosphere. If epidemics are changed by so many circumstances they should be observed with a spy glass. Some persons have supposed epidemics to be a judgment or curse sent upon us from heaven. Reason not

not only rejects but loathes such
nonsense Let a woman or a man
who assemble round a kitchen
fire to hear the tales of fairies and
hobgoblins believe such an opin-
ion. This Gentlemen I have gi-
ven you such facts as I have ac-
quired from observation & expe-
rience during my whole life
I think it proper here to observe
that I think it the duty of Phys-
icians to be students as long as
they live

Women & drinks as
productive of disease. This is an
important

important part of our Pathology
I have said before that nine
tenths are rec'd into the system
by means of the mouth & feet
Aliments produce disease
by means of their quality &
quantity 1st of the quantity
diseases are often produced
by an over distension of the
stomach & by affording too much
nourishment to the system. The
effects of too much nourishment
will be in proportion to the exer
cise taken A labourer can take
much more food without
inconvenie

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inconvenience than the idle
& sedentary The quantity of food
necessary for a laborer is about
8 lbs a day but for a sedentary
man from 4 to six is sufficient
Chundon tells us of a man who
could eat 35 lb of mutton
a day without injury. Dr Lewis
C— limited himself to 12 oz
of solid food & 13 oz of drink per
day. The diseases which arise
from a deficiency of food af-
fect children chiefly also slaves
& monks who from a false sense
of religion deny themselves the
necessary

necessary support of life 131

Children at the breast are often diseased from the mother not giving a sufficient quantity of milk since they are unable to live on any other food, Diarrhea Dysentery & follow

Slaves are often diseased from having small allowances and being made to labour hard by cruel unthinking masters Hunger appears to increase the strength of the lion very much who devours 20lb of flesh a day when he can get it

Hunger is said to have great effect upon the temper hence it is said to break down stone walls before it It was in consequence of the strength of temper after hunger that the Duke of Marlborough used to say that he preferred Scotchmen when hungry Englishmen when full & Irishmen when drunk for an engagement Famine increases the contractility of the stomach excitability of the ~~system ex~~ excites pain in the stomach increases the excretions & secretions

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acid, produces hemorhage from the stomach, delirium & closes the scene with death. Dr Franklin used to relate the case of a Benjm Lay of this city who attempted in imitation of our saviour to fast 40 days during this time the Drs visited him & found his breath so acid that shaking hands with him ran tears from his eyes

V. Of the quality of Aliment

There are animals vegetable

I. Animal Aliments which are the following. Fish was supposed to be the first animal food of man

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man. A diet solely of fish is injurious to health. Food wholly animal produces fetid urine, Scurvy &c & the food of carnivorous animals produces this effect in a much greater degree than the food of granivorous animals. A great difference between the effect of wild & domesticated animals; the former being much the more wholsome. The Indians who live wholly upon wild animals are exempt from almost all the diseases to which we are subject. They are however not so strong but more active than those who live upon domesticated animals.

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animals Animal food produces disease when much increased upon killed an instance of this occurred a few years ago a farmer killed a bey after working him very hard and sent it to market, the result was that out of 15 persons who ate it 14 died

2d Of Vegetable aliments

Notwithstanding people living in warm climates live upon them yet in cold climates they produce disease & diet wholly vegetable produces Diarrhoea, Dysentery dropsy Costiveness, & disposition to gout. It

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1st Po

lessens the heat of the human bo
dy, impairs the venereal appetite
lessens the size of the human body
& some are supposed to act specifi
cally upon the system as beans wh
produce flatulency hence by the
gods forbad those the use of them
who came to his school. Oats are sd
to produce cutaneous diseases and
Chermits wh green are said to pro=
duce mental debility Many other
circumstances independent of the
quantity & quality of food influ
ence their effects upon the system
1st Preparation of food by cooking
naturally

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materially effects its digestability
2d Food when taken into the stom
ach without being ~~[illegible]~~ sufficiently
masticated produces Dyspepsia
3d Too great intervals between the
meals disorder the stomach. This
should be avoided by carrying a
little gingerbread or biscuit to eat
between meals 4th Exercise greatly
influences the food in the stomach
The former enduring animal food
harmless the latter more healthy
when vegetables are used. Some
philosophers of late have con
tended to predict in process of time

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time that vegetable food will be the only nourishment of man & Eating too much after fasting is a great source of disease. In a convalescent state the worst relapses are brought on by eating too much or by eating animal food after being restrained to a low vegetable diet. This is one of the greatest sources of unsuccessful practice. When families in Europe travel for health they are sometimes attended by a Physician who regulates their diet, dress, drink & the benefit derived from such a custom is considerable

considerable. The sudden change from vegetable to animal diet & vice versa is very unfavourable to health (vide enquiries vol i) however it is best to allow patients labouring under chronic diseases to eat one dish only at a meal

8th Food taken into the stomach too hot or too cold produces inflammation of that viscus Mr Reid died at N. York in consequence of eating Ice creams —

9th Novelties in articles of diet often produce diseases that too when the diet is taken in small

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quantities Water melons Peaches &c
are not rec^d into the system in the
beginning of the season without
producing some complaint and
symptoms that are unpleasant
& sometimes disease It seems in
this case that the stomach rejects
her old companions but upon
recognizing them renews her cor-
diality with them The stomach
sometimes remembers her enemies
for a long time & rarely ever be-
comes reconciled to them. Some
years ago a single boiled ches-
nut produced a vomiting in
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my own person owing to great
sickness I experienced from them
when young 10" Food may re-
main a long time on the stom-
ach without shewing its pernicious
effects I once knew a young la-
dy taken sick the third day
after taking a small quantity
of toasted cheese & by discharg-
ing the offending matter she
soon found relief Dr Haller says
he knew instances of the food
remaining on the stomach
from one week to seven months &
perhaps longer previous to the

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attacks of the disease 11th Disease
may be brought on by cooking
food in improper vessels as copper
lead Since the introduction of
silver & iron vessels stomach com-
plaints are very much dimin-
ished in number Stomach com
plaints are also produced by
filth & extraneous matter getting
into the vessels used to convey
food into the system I once
knew a whole family to get
sick in consequence of a spi-
der getting into a bason of milk
eaten by them 12th Ammal

food

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food has sometimes been rendered unhealthy from a peculiarity of diet on which the animal had been fed for some time previous to its being kill'd. Some families in Philad.a were diseas'd in consequence of eating Pheasants w.h were brought to market. The Physicians universally ascribed the cause I have mentioned to the complaint & these animals were condemn'd to be improper & poisonous. The cause was however that the Pheasants had lived on a poisonous fruit call'd

Laurel

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Laurel berry which was the only food they could get in the winter and which is known to give a temporary poison to the flesh of these animals as well as to the deer & some others I once knew 60 students at Princeton College to be affected with Diarrhoea by eating a pye made of pigeons that had subsisted on Poke berries. Salt diet when well proportioned to the state of the system is not unwholesome The reason why children in the country are less affected with Cholera Infantum than

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those of Town is I believe owing to the salt food being used by the farmer whilst the latter from their peculiar situation are precluded from it & are obliged to live on fish It is to be wished that our farmers would live on fresh meat in the winter & salt meat in the summer 14th There is an Idiosyncracy that renders aliments wholesome and unwholesome

Of Condiments

as productive of disease 1st There are Salt Vinegar mustard Sugar & Spices 1st of Salt this so

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universal used as an article of diet that when it could not be obtained ashes & alkalies were frequently substituted in its stead. Some nations as the Brazilians and Indians have never used salt but in its stead use alkaline substances. Vinegar is both wholesome & proper in small quantities but when taken in large quantities produces Dyspepsia Gastrodynia colic a disposition to gout & a variety of other distressing complaints. In 1770 it was said to take down the

the fat of the system & induce
leanness some of our ladies then
used it very propusely & injured
their constitutions materially by it
3rd Mustard The same may
be said of this as of vinegar I had
a Gentleman & lady with a very
obstinate gastralgia under
my care & happening to
dine with them I observed that
they used mustard & vinegar
very propusely I advised them
to lessen the quantity of these
two articles they did so and
soon recovered Patients often
suffer

suffer from large quantities and
peculiar qualities of food. Zim
merman informs us that Frederick
II King Prussia fell a sacrifice
to his unquenchable appetite
He was an enormous glutton
He always eat between breakfast
& dinner an entire pye by way of
relish He never could be convin
ced that he ate to much and
when spoken to about it he would
observe that he only took suffi
cient to keep soul & body together
He was remarkably fond of
Condiments & the same Doctor
informs

informs us that his kitchen at
72 resembled an apothecaries
shop more than any thing else
4th Sugar Notwithstanding it
is the most grateful nourish
ing of all condiments when ta
ken in moderate quantities
yet when taken in excess produ
ces Dyspepsia Honey & Molas
es also when taken in excess pro
duce diseases
5th Spices when taken in
small quantities promote di
gestion but when taken in large
quantities have a contrary effect

We will now turn our attention to the effects of

Tea & Coffee a revolution has taken place in the customs & manners of every nation since the introduction of these articles Tea principally injures by being a strong heric kitchen women are more affected by it than their mistresses It will sometimes prevent & sometimes bring on sleep If the system be below the sleeping point then its stimulus may produce sleep but if the system be above the

Tea produces wakefullness

If you visit a lady & say she has the Gout She will answer & say she never had been accostomed to Drinking Spirits this shows the necessity of knowing that Strong Tea will produce this Disease

the sleeping point then it prevents sleep Tea produces nervous complaints such as Hysteria & When taken very strong & in large quantities it produces gout hence women are more affected with that disease than men &
Coffee is a gentle stimulist will sometimes produce all the effects of ardent spirits I knew a Physician in this city who previous to his going out on a visit to his patt in the cold always drank a pint of hot Coffee It sometimes produces vertigo

& other diseases in consequence of wt I always forbad its use in any of those diseases. Neither Tea nor coffee are nourishing they only become so in consequence of the sugar & milk they contain or rather taken with them

Drinks as productive of disease are water wine beer and ardent spirits 1st Water is the most pure & wholesome of all those drinks but like the others it is sometimes the cause of disease It is sometimes the cause of disease by its sensible qualities

water

Water very cold is injurious to the tone of the stomach by its sedative effects When the system is very much heated violent spasms arise from drinking very cold water in the stomach The teeth are peculiarly affected by very cold water A Mr S dentist of this city informed me he drew three teeth in the summer for one in the winter wh may be ascribed to this cause Water moderately warm or suffered to stand in the air for half an hour

never produce those dreadful
consequences which are some
times produced by taking it
too cold Because this last by
abstracting so much of the heat
of the stomach leaves the sys
tem debilitated in conseq-
uence of wh the system reacts
so powerfully that fevers are
produced & water is again
required to compose the fever
whereas water not very cold
produces no such effects
since the system does not
react & no fever is produced

thus pure cool water quenches
thirst better than very cold
2" By being mixed with un
healthy particles, water in
cities is generally unhealthy
from the following reasons
that the filth in necessaries wc
are dug 30 or 40 feet below the
surface of the ground gena
ally affects the pump or well
water at the distance of 20 ft
from them It was on this acct
that Dr Franklin proposed
supplying the city with wa
ter from the schuylkill. Ice
in

in water beer porter & wine
produce disease but not
wines & ardent spts I have
known a case of death but
only by drinking ice punch
Water is most wholesome when
running over beds of sand
& gravel 3d By the quantity
& time it is taken Cold water
when taken in any improper
time injures the system The
same may be said to take
place wn used in large draughts
Many people injure them
selves by taking large quantt
of water

of water in the morning & late in the evening just before going to bed This practice is induced by intemperance & is then kept up by habit It is as pernicious as also that of drinking between meals The Indians scarcely ever use water untill the evening large Drinkers of tolerably are generally great eaters Dr Wine has a tendency to produce gout in the extremities but I must observe that gout in the extremities is always produced by fermented & spirituous

liquor

liquors Gout in the stomach may be produced without them but I never knew a case of gout in the extremities except in persons who had been accustomed to those drinks Wine produces Gout in warm more readily than in cold climates It has a tendency to produce costiveness wn taken after supper It is more wholesome when taken with food than without it Beer like wine when taken in large quantities produces Gout & sometimes disposes to Rheumatism It has been said

to produce Gravel if so it is in con-
sequence of its acidity Dr Haller
says of 100 persons who dies of grav
el not one upon examination
had been found to use ben
4th Cider may be drank with
impunity by labourers but pro-
duces Gout & Rheumatism in per-
sons of sedentary habits I knew
a gentleman & lady in whom
the Gout was always excited
by it The fruit from which it is
obtained is sometimes difficult
of digestion & in some stomachs
is productive of that complaint

If a red hot bar be thrust into the
acident suffered to cool its ten=
dency to Gout & Rheumatism is
destroyed. The iron acts by ob=
tunding the acid.

5th Ardent Spirits is a drink
wh proves a great source of disease
(see med. eng:) It may be proper
however to mention here that
these effects are experienced in
the nerves B. Vessels Lymphatics
Brain & also upon the moral
faculty 6th Drugs as inducing
disease who would believe that
the drugs first used have our

nakedness after our fall from
primeval innocence could be
so used as in time to constitute
a part of our destruction The dis
eases arising from dress or the
prevailing of fashion & quality
of our clothes 1st Dress to heavy
in warm weather predisposes
to disease 2d Fashion is often
a source of disease by dressing
too thin thick or tight I know
a lady who fainted immedi
atly after she was dressed to
go to a tea party from being
laced too tight in her stays

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I believe a great many diseases of the brain are brought on by tight Cravats shut Collars & Garters by preventing the free return of the blood upwards cause K unnaturally hot & 3 Quality of clothing has great influence on the system Wool or Cotton clothing is best next the skin Woollen clothes have many advantages w^n worn next the skin 1st They keep up a gentle perspiration 2 When wet they are not so disagreeable so cold nor so productive of disease

3rd They may be worn any length of time next the skin without producing vermin provided the other clothing be kept clean after having considered the disease of dress let us consider the dress of disease for there is a reaction 1st Hair powder is a dress of disease as it was first put on the head in Poland to prevent the disease called Plica Polonica which is peculiar to that Country in a great measure 2d Patches on the face were introduced by drunkards to hide the pimples of that part 3rd Neck cloths,

was first introduced by Henry —
— to hide the deformity occasioned
by scrophulas Boots was first
introduced by Charles to hide
the deformity of his legs
Poisons are of a relative nature
from the seat they affect as the poison
of the viper is innocent when swal
lowed Some substances are pois
onous to particular animals while
they are food for others & they are
poisonous to one animal in one
state of the body while in another
state & in the same animal they
are innocent Poisons are such

substances are when taken into the system produce disease & death & that they act relatively is proven by the following fact The venom of a spider has been swallowed without any injury but when taken into the blood vessels it immediately kills by small dose of opium is an agreeable stimulant but if taken largely it kills —

Poisons are taken from the animal vegetable Mineral & animal kingdom It belongs however to natural history to point out the poisons It is my province only

to explain the manner in which they act Poison like miasmata acts by inducing local inflammation The bite of a spider does not kill by its poisonous quality but by producing morbid excitement & inflammation & then bringing the rest of the system into sympathy with the part affected 2d Of the Vegetable kingdom we have poisons as the Nicotiana Cicuta Hyoscyamus Digitalis Datura Stramonium Sambucus Aconitum Monkshood & Hyperant Buckwheat so nourishing to

man

man is poison to some animals
others are less dangerous as the
Chermet which acts upon the skin
3" Mineral poisons are arsenic &c
4" Aerial Acids & gases & impure
waters & the different kinds
of waters unfit for respiration
Poisons have been supposed to
act by destroying a certain
something called the living prin-
ciple but since we have deni-
ed the existance of such a prin-
ciple it becomes us to account
for it another way We said that
the functions of the system are
kept

kept up by certain stimulating
thereon in short that life is a forced
state & consequently we account
for the operations of poisons by
their destroying the parts to
which they are applied & thereby
destroying the ability of the
system by destroying its various
functions they produce this
effect in the same manner as
a string tied around a bell
or a piece of wax placed round
the string of a violin prevents
the emission of sound from it
thus of them Poisons act
Spinpuncly

specifically 1st on the mind
2d On the Brain 3d Nerves 4th On the
muscular system 5th On the Lym
phatics 6th On the sanguinous
system 7th On the skin 8th On the
bowels 9th The lungs 10th General-
ly on the whole system as opium
Chemistry affords us examples in
support of our doctrine of poisons
Mercury put upon Gold destroys
its ductility & malleability —
Zinc & Copper are both within
themselves insonorous but when
mixed produce a fine brilli-
sonorous & elastic compound

many

many other examples of like na-
ture might be adduced from
Chymistry May not poisons
act on the blood by mixing with
it & destroying its initability
Formerly we looked upwards to
wards Monarchs & princes for
power but lately we have looked
down & found it to reside in the
people since that time we have
become more wise & happy But
not so in medicine we have all
been looking inward for some
invisible principle of life but the
theory I have delivered directs
us

is to seek for it from external cause
Since this theory has been advan-
ced the phenomena of animal
life seems more plain & simple
we must now look outward for
the support of animal life and
like the Indians with their Gods
think we see them in the clouds
& winds There are some poisons
which do not destroy life imme
diately these are generally from
the vegetable kingdom but by a
languid lingering illness des
troy the pat: thrust him slowly
as it were out of the world This
is

the way I explain the operations of those poisons used in the South ern States by the slaves to ex-tinguish the lives of their masters The miasmata wh produces fevers sometimes kills immediate ly but it may nevertheless often does bring on chronic diseases There have been frequent instances of persons who had been poisoned arriving again to proper health even arsenic itself yields some times to the efforts of the system to restore itself

Foreign Matters introduced into the system as productive of disease

WORMS from their universal appearance in all animals I am led to believe serve some purpose in the human body & when diseases are produced by them it is either by their being in too large a quantity or by their getting into some improper place They are found in almost every part of the human body in the Liver Bladder throat Frontal & Maxillary sinuses Brain and alimentary

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alimentary Canal The different
kinds of worms are the Lumbrica
or round worms The Tenia or tape
worms ascarides & the guinea worm
These are either taken into the sys
tem with aliment or are genera
ted in it I am inclined to think
that the lumbrica only serve a
good purpose in the system and
this may be by consuming the su
perfluity of aliment The effects of
worms are seen more in the fall
than at any other season children
are more subject to them than ad
ults some nations are more subject
to them

than others The French Italian & Germans than any other nation Worms induce disease only by their quantity or by being misplaced They have no effect upon the B Vessels I deny the existance of worm fevers ——

From what I have delivered, Gentlemen, you may think that I believe there are few diseases resulting from worms I would by no means insinuate such an idea I believe there are few diseases attending children that are not owing to

accompanied with worms I seldom therefore give medicine in chronic diseases without having an eye to worms

Of d

substances or extraneous bodies wh being introduced into the stomach Lungs Nose skin &c produce disease

I have known death to be produced by swallowing a cherry stone Coppers taken into the stomach produces distress nausea &c I knew a lady who swallowed a water melon seed a voilent coughing

coughing insued wh ceased as soon as the seed was discharged wh was much enlarged & he claim frequently have grains of Copsu th upthai nors the consequences of wh are often very bad since they tend to bring on Polypus th

PINS often produce disease by being introduced into a part & not immediately extracted I attended a case with Mr Monis where there was a sore in the groin wh would not be benefited by any application untill a pin was drawn from it & then

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it heals immediately A lady in this city had great pain in her vagina for some time she however discharged a pin from that part & was brought to her usual state of health wounds from nails especially in tendinous parts often induce Tetanus

Shot Bullets & Powder frequently induce disease after remaining in the system some time I knew a young man who had delirium every two or three years untill a pin was discharged wh had been lodged in the bottom

bottom of his foot when young
Splinters are frequently the causes
of fevers diseases &c I attended an
officer about the time of the revol
utionary war in consultation
with another Physician this
officer was afflicted with a pain
in the leg we both agreed that
he had the gout treated his
complaint as such some days
after this there came from the seat
of pain a splinter about an 3/8 of
an inch long wh had been thrust
into the foot some years before

Paints Powder & Pomatum are frequently productive of disease such as head-ache &c

Retained excretions are productive of many diseases

Faces when retained any length of time are very injurious Their effects are however different in different persons Many people go a considerable time without any discharge of faces particularly sailors I knew a sailor who went from Philadelphia to Lisbon & returned without one solitary stool during that period

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Dr Haller believes the longevity of birds to depend upon the readiness with wh they discharge their faces There are many instances of persons going a week, a month even more without any discharge. That in general it disposes to many diseases first I infer from Dyspepsia & diseases of the stomach —

2d From the piles in consequence of the faces hardening in the intestines 3d Colic 4th Inflammation of the intestines by their irritation 5 Ruptures in the venereal Scrotal umbilical &c 6th Diseases of the

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the brain The most healthy time for evacuating fowls is once in 24 hours but this period may be exceeded for a short time & no disease produced

Perspiration when restrained produces dryness & eruptions of the skin Sneezing Colic Diarrhea &

Urine long retained will produce Gravel Tenesmus &

Bile when absorbed produces Costiveness Jaundice inactivity diseased or false vision making every object appear yellow Obstructions or schirrous liver Causes of them

them obstructions are brought on
three ways 1st Spasm 2 Calculus
or gall stones 3rd vicinity and y.
fever SEMEN when retain
how does it produce disease?
I answer it does not unless ac
companied with a preternatu
ral strong venereal appetite
then it may produce plethora
MENSES when retained pro
duce a majority of female dis
eases whether of the chronic or
acute kind The suppression of
the menses produces diseases
of a highly inflammatory nature

which stand in need of the lancet
not of Pennyroyal Tea or other
stimulating medicines or emmenagogues.
Rest & Motion as productive
of disease rest by suppressing
perspiration is unfavourable
to health hence the necessity of
imposing labour upon man
after his apostacy to earn his
bread by the sweat of his brow
This was blessing in disguise
Women suffer less than men
from a sedentary life.
Sleep & Wakefulness. too much
sleep produces debility from

abstraction & disposes to fatness indi
gestion fatuity &c Six hours in the
24 are sufficient to sleep Wesley who
lived to so seldom slept more than
4 in the 24 Wakefulness is a relative
term & depends on stimuli both as
to quantity & quality The stimu
li of the passions will often prevent
sleep without producing any in
jury I knew a card player who could
sit two or three days & nights with
out feeling any inclination to
sleep and Haller tells us of a wom-
an who passed 45 days without
sleep The want of sleep is sometimes
owing to

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owing to the debilitating passions as
Grief Fear &c & they act by reducing
the system below the sleeping point
But above all wakefulness is kept
up by fear This state of wakeful
ness is exemplified in the anecdote
of Genl Washington & the Indian
Cun Ranter "Your words contain
in your great paper you sent me
were like the sun in the morning
to a fever sick man which makes
him glad but does not cure the
pain we come now to an impor
tant part of our pathology

The diseases arising from the intellectual Faculties & venereal appetite

A gentle exercise of the faculties of the mind is favourable to health But intense thought brings on debility & when too long continued or at improper hours thus people who sit late at night are seldom healthy & the midnight lamp for this reason should be avoided It produces debility when the subject is disproportionate to the abilities of the person

The Passions are divided

into stimulant & sedative The former as hope Joy & act positive by the latter as Despair Grief & act negatively, thus passions are divided into chronic & acute or in other words into passions properly so called & emotion Sometimes the passions are mixt & then they are productive of different effects as ambition with Fear

LOVE produces different effects according is the person is successful or the contrary those who are disappointed in love

always love stronger after it if at the time of their being rejected there is not something that will have a tendency to affront, for this reason Gregory in a legacy to his daughters tells them When they were address'd by a man whom they did not intend to marry to give a refusal in positive terms in order that he may have no hopes of future success

Unsuccessful love produces Dyspepsia Hypochondriasis Hysteria Melancholy &c

Joy is a powerful stimulant

will sometimes produce sly no
pes Death The Door keeper in the
house of Congress at the time of
the american revolution was
struck suddenly dead with joy
when he heard of the Capture of
Cornwallis When joy does not
produce death a great depres
ion of spirits often follows some
times suicide Joy is greater when
the excitability is accumulated
by previous fear

Anger is a
powerful stimulant It increases
the flow of blood with many other
uncommon

uncommon emotions of the sys-
tem will even produce death. A
Shoemaker of this city died of anger
because he could not avenge him
self on a parcel of boys who blew
tobacco smoke thro a hole in his
door also a man whilst complain
ing to his tax-gatherer fell dead.

Grief acts like a slow poison
on the system. It is one of the worst
of Sedatives. It produces Dyspep-
sia loss of appetite & Grief when
excessive will prevent a flow of tears.
There is a point of grief that may
be called the weeping point above

or below which tears will not flow.
Tears flow when excessive grief has
descended to the sleeping point
hence Hypochondriacal patients
are so much better after a flow of
tears & it seems to approach to Hys
teria Persons under deep grief
sleep sounder than at any other
time.

Fear when excessive produ
ces a quick pulse, dryness of the
skin, Asphyxia or debility than
ia, suppression of labour pains
& death. Fear causes the hair to
rise on the head & sometimes to
become

become white in one night. There was an instance of this taking place by the fright of an earthquake which destroyed Lisbon in 1755 It acts also on the mind & sometimes annihilates the desire of life Speech gives energy in time of fear hence boys when under fear talk about anything else in order to banish it It produces debility & accumulates excitability hence the reason why cowards sometimes perform great exploits

Terror is a compound of fear & anger

Envy acts like a perpetual blister or issue

Ambition is an inflammatory fever of the mind & has great effects upon it. A minister of state in sweaten dies of a colic in consequence of being deprived of his office

Avarice. Many have died to use the common expression indebted to their backs & bellies It abstracts from us the love of our country, neighbours, friends, relations servants wife & children & lastly of ourselves. The following

epitaph

epitaph was written on the tom-
stone of the avaricious archbishop
of Canterbury.

Here lies his grace in cold clay clad
Who died in want of what he had
It is only by the knowledge of the
passions in a simple & compound
state that a man can have any
influence over the minds of others

The venereal appe-
tite when indulged legally
& religiously seldom injures
It injures when done by persons
too young or too old. The old
are not affected unless they have
young
wives

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young wives & husbands. When an old man marries a young wife he expiates the folly by his death It injures by medicine operating on the organs of generation as Canthari des also when gratified by the detestable practice of onianism. When by excess in married men it is relieved by sugar of lead salivation or low diet — In women this produces Hysteritis The diseases are Dyspepsia Gonorrhoe Consumption &c

Different Situations as they influence health & formerly mentioned

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mentioned the diseases of society which are divided into Savage, barbarous & civilized all of wh have their different diseases As men advance in civilization fevers diminish & nervous diseases take their place

Different Governments

In monarchical governments there is less sensibility than irritability in Republican the reverse

Different Religions

The doctrines of the Christian religion are more favourable to health than any other

Different Employments. Farmers

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are generally healthy, Carpenters are generally long lived because they work in the open air Fevers are more common to these two classes being to sailors. Coachmen are subject to catarrhs & other diseases for this reason that they are frequently detained hours in the cold waiting for their masters & mistresses — Weavers are particularly subject to such diseases as Dyspepsia Hypochondriasis Hysteria Costiveness & The postures of the Shoemakers and Tailors invite to disease. Bakers from their living in damp cellars

& from being exposed to the dust of the flour are subject to pulmonary diseases From accurate observations made in the city of London the average life of bakers was thirty years Smiths of every kind from their exposure to heat & cold are subject to inflammatory diseases – Sedentary men are subject to Dyspepsia and head-ache hence the former has been call'd Morbus Studiorum Judges are subject to calculi from the long retention of their urine Clergymen to Dyspepsia, Gravel & Consumption Lawyers & Physicians

are less subject to the diseases peculiar to the other classes of men because they blend together the exercises of the body & mind Country Physicians from their excessive riding are subject to costiveness, piles, Fistula in ano Rheumatism gravel &c I refer you to Ramazini for diseases of different kinds of tradesmen

Peculiar Customs

as productive of disease. There are a great number of diseases which the peculiar habits & fashions of men have given rise to The first of their causes is dram drinking in

in the morning to act as an antipho
matic This pernicious practice
arose from the custom of drinking
in the morning for intermittents
in low & marshy places It creates
fondness for liquor during the
whole day & lays the foundation
for drunkenness. ~~By~~ The practice
of drinking wine bitters before
dinner is a dangerous practice
If the appetite be good it wants
no additional stimulis & if otherwise the bitters create one by ~~ing~~
the powers of digestion & will do
harm by bringing on indirect
debility

debility & if you should see a phys
ician with a rosebud in his face
lifting with a trembling hand the
bole or cup of grog to his lips either
in a sick room or tavern & he should
say that he ever attended these
lectures or was a pupil of mine
tell the world that he is either an
impostor or an apostate. This be-
longs to the old school & not to the
new I disclaim & disown it —
3rd The custom of women receiving
lying in visits. The female sys
tem is then in a very irritable
state & by no means able to bear the

the stimulus of conversation —
4th The tolling of bells for the dead
this has a very bad effect upon
a sick person. 5th The detestable
practice of chewing tobacco (we say)

Different amusements
are hurtful to the system from
their standing before a glass or
under the hands of a barber in
a cold room previous to their go
ing out on a visit also improper
change of dress the air of crowd=
ed assemblies dancing &c — I
knew a person die of a fit of
apoplexy

apoplexy when leading down a country dance the theatre produces many diseases

Diseases arising from unhealthy ancestors. These are congenital and hereditary of the first there are many diseases Measles Small pox Pannaire Lues Venerea — Plague & fever & Dr Rispel says in the time of the plague at Alep for many children were torn off with the plague wt their parents had 2d Diseases wt are hereditary depend upon temperaments form of ancestors

Consumption

Consumption is more frequently derived from the father & mania from the mother It is remarkable that the consumption seldom appears before the age of 20 or 21 & madness not untill the age at wh it attacks the mother When the parents have been affected with gout half the intemperance will bring it on in the children Gout Hysteria Hypochondriasis & Leprosy are all hereditary diseases There are family diseases such as Epilepsy & Palsy &c There are many instances of diseases skipping over the first and

second

second generation & then shewing itself you must not therefore confine yourself to the parents in looking for the cause but you will often have to go back several generations As regard to the operation of medicines in our ancestors in hereditary diseases is necessary what was good in the same case for the one ought also be used for the other for there are family medes as well as family diseases This is of such consequence that I wish all those who have diseases communicable to children would likewise

likewise leave with them the remedies they found most useful

Diseases arising from the improper use of Medicine.

They have arisen chiefly from the injudicious confidence of false systems of medicine & wrong ideas of their operation. The false systems of medicine from Hippocrates to Brown in the hands of weak Physicians have slain their thousands & tens of thousands. That Physicians will have the most success perhaps in practice who

borrow a little from all the sys
tems Many thousands have died
in consequence of the publication
of Dr Clair on regimen by living
on diet so low as not to be ade-
quate to the support of life. From
taking opium upon a supposi
tion that it was a sedative ac
cording to Dr Cullen from a con
fidence of the asthenic diseas
es of Dr Brown but think not
gentlemen that I do not hold
out for a theory in medicine because
of the different-
for there have been any yet
many

many false theories in medicine
wh have done much harm but
we ought not to reject entirely the
truth of theory in medicine on ac
count of the different spurious ones
no more than we ought to reject
the true religion because there
are many false ones in the world
The injudicious confidence of the
operations of nature is also an
other cause of many deaths this
injudicious confidence is quite
as absurd as to believe in witch
craft or animal electricity. One
grand argument in favour of
the

the operations of nature is that she is the only Physician of the brute creation but this proves too much for brutes seldom recover from slight diseases such as we could cure in many cases by the application of a few simple remedies but even in this enlightened age nature seems to be the Dagoda of many Physicians & the regular Physicians have done harm by the means just mentioned how much injury must have been done by quacks!!!

Quacks & Mountebanks

I once heard a dialogue between a sword & rum hogshead disputing which had done most in the destruction of mankind had a representative from the quacks stept forward he would have gaind the palm with ease

Diseases arising from the imprudent or habitual abuse of medicine with or without the advice of Physicians

1st Purges these when given too often dispose to costiveness

& thereby require their more frequent exhibition. Different kinds of purges dispose to different kinds of diseases & do injury to different parts of the body. Aloes dispose to piles, Butter nut pills dispose to vertigo & Balsy & Glauber salts to debility of the intestines. Purges are often given to prevent eruptions but abstinence from animal food would be much better. V. Emetics. The habitual use of them produce Dyspepsia as also other complaints of the stomach & by that means & by that means affect the whole system.

They produce eruptions of all kinds
3rd Bitters induce indirect debil
ity Dyspepsia & and dispose to
dram drinking & Exercise is the
best of all Tonics with a well reg
ulated diet 4th Nitre has produ
ced Dyspepsia & Colic
5th used in the spring without
disease induces Plethora & Apoplexy
& Abstinence in the spring is
more to be recommended
6th Sudorifics habitually used
injure the system 7th The impru
dent use of Cold & Warm baths dis
poses to many diseases but when
the

the warm bath is used in the pre
disposing or forming state of fevers
it is an excellent & valuable remedy
& Pedeluvium when indiscrim
inately used often does harm at
least as often as it does good In pre
disposition to disease it has done
immense service but when mor
bid excitement prevails it pro
duces delirium & increases every
symptom of disease A pint of
wine will do as little harm when
the disease is formed as pedelu
vium Qu Drinks & diet suggest
ed only by false theories of medi

produce many diseases
10th Quack medicines of all kinds
have swelled the bills of mortali
ty thus Godfreys Cordial has des
troyed many children I have
seen it once destroy a child in this
city Darlingtons balsam has pro
duced inflammation in the bow
els & even death over the so much
famed Portland powder has
done considerable mischief but
sometimes medicines injure in
the end when they appear to do
neither good nor harm in the
beginning & that too in the hands
of

of judicious Physicians This arises from peculiar idiosyncracy in certain constitutions hence you may see the impropriety of blaming your brethren in medicine too suddenly

Sympathy & antipathy as inducing disease This Gent^n is a difficult question That sympathy should exist in the mind is easily imagined but that it should exist between bodies seems unaccountable for upon the consideration that man is an imitative animal

This

This principle of imitation is a deep seated principle in the minds of most men It is to this I refer yawning & gaping wh are so infectious in large assemblies So this I likewise refer the sore eyes that sometimes arise from viewing those of others that are sore Even convulsions have been communicated by sympathy also stuttering & the jerks as they are call'd But how shall we account for that intuitive evidence wt some people discover in finding out events

events to wh they are interstran
gers as to any external causes
Dr Johnson says that Lord Kosom
mon while a boy at school in
France when at play was sud
denly impressed with an idea
that his father was dead who
was then at the distance of 300
miles from him, truth it was
& his father died precisely
about the time that the idea
struck him

Antipathy is
often congenital & acquired
some men are born with an
antipathy

antipathy to water as Peter the Great King James was born with an antipathy to a sword & others to cats, dogs, rats &c I have heard of a man who could tell when there was a cat in the room even without seeing or hearing it this must have been owing to certain effluvia from the animal he hated

Diseases arising from the association of Ideas & motion —

of the former it is well worth attending to there is scarcely a

a disease in which this associa
tion is not present of the latter
they are numerous 1st If a man
accustom himself to making
water just before going to bed
he will be sensibly affected
by omitting it once —
2d A Lady who took snuff pro
fusely was attacked with bol
sy & was incapable of raising
her hand to her head which
she could easily do if vol: alk:
was applied to her nose. These
two facts are sufficient to prove
the power of association

of Motion

# of Motion

It is by this association I act for the periodical returns of paroxysms in intermittent fevers that it is so is proved by these paroxysms being prevented by exciting action or a different mode of association in the system. Thus riding on horseback cures intermittents by breaking the chain of association. Salivation & travelling have had the same effect in Epilepsy.

Diseases from accidents

Pons saw Hydrocephalus Sutures brought

brought on by the stroke of a ham
mer on the head 3 months before
& another of the pain of the eye
in a man who had frequently
been raised by the hair when a
child & Mr Campbell was en
dered maniacal at the age
of 23 by the kick of a horse &
he died at 15 you see here that
we have to go back days weeks
months & even years for the re
mote causes of diseases / vide
Bells surgery for diseases of
this kind / Diseases of old
age see my inquiries / I shall
however

however mention such facts as have occurred to my since their publication 1st The state of the stomach greatly influences longevity The signs of an healthy stomach are an appetite & an ignorance that we have one —
2d That we hear no more of the food after we swallow it —
3d Migration influences the approach of death Old persons frequently prolong their lives by migration from a northern to a southern climate 3d However long some people live few die of old

of old age. It is computed that only 6 out of 100 live to 60 years & More women live to be old than men but more men to be very old than women.

Predisposing cause of disease. These are either natural or artificial. The latter occur in different ages & conditions of the system 1st In infancy these arise from the disproportion of the head consequently the great disproportion of blood to that part hence emphysema behind the ear Serous apoplexy

Apoplexy Hypochondriacs &c
Infants have also less sensibility & more irritability than adults hence they are more disposed to convulsions, diseases of the stomach bowels &c Dentition not only produces painful & swelled gums but convulsions fretfulness & many other complaints I have also seen it produce swellings in the inguinal glands Gonorrhea worms lividness of the skin Passions &c all become the sources of diseases in children It is computed that one half the

Children die under 7 but certainly under ten years

2 Childhood & puerility

The diseases of infancy are nearly applicable here excitability still predominates over sensibility

3 Puberty In this part of our life sensibility begins to get the upper hand of excitability hence febrile diseases of an inflammatory nature begin to take place and Phthisis Catarrh Dyspepsia &c

4 Adolescency or manhood takes place at about 16 continues till about 30 The diseases of this

this par
the det
organs o
disease
epsia
Pains
swellin
gradu
which
appe
the ve
or the
is bette
& fewe
heiwa

this part of our lives arise from the determination of blood to the organs of generation They are diseases of the stomach Dyspepsia Hypothondriasis Hysteria Pains in the stomach & joints swellings in the neck & groin Giddiness in the head & which arise from the venereal appetite From the 36th to the 46 the venous plethora prevails over the arterial From 46 to 57 there is better health more happiness & fewer deaths than at any other period the excitability & excitement being more

more equally proportioned than at any other time

But old age soon comes on the menses in women cease to flow as soon as a man puts on spectacles he may be said to have put on the first part of his shroud when he rises in the night to discharge his urine he may then be said to advance the first step towards his grave From 57 to 63 the system is predisposed to synocope vertigo apoplexy & From 63 the system gradually decays It is then that a second childhood is produced

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& here again excitement prepon
derates Thus a man who at 40 wd
drink his bottle of Madeira wou
ldn't at 60 or 70 be intoxicated with
3 or 4 glasses It is at this period that
Gossips not only become a burden
to others but to themselves They are
more disturbed at trivial acci
dents & are more sensible to the chan
ges of heat & cold After this as the
body advances to 80 or 90 the sen
sibility of the nervous system de
creases & the excitability of the ar
terial system increases & the body
is very liable to inflammatory
complaints

complaints Drs Covet & Franklin died
of an acute inflammatory disease
Between 80 & 90 the fluids of old
people become acid as the tears
urine gastric juice mucous from
the nose &c hence lufleng sores often
terminate in cancers at this time
of life causes inducing mortifica
tion here also muscular weakness
takes place hence the shaking of
the knees hands head &c
The diseases of old people are chronic
& acute The former attends 1st the
1 vessels 2d Nerves 3 muscular sys
tem 4 Brain 5 alimentary canal

Some old people take a pride in showing their strength by this they not only suffer sickness but sometimes death Few people die of old age but are frequently said to die of it when this is the case they leave the world without pain & death is no more than a sound sleep Dr Priestly told me his father died of that alone He was sitting in his arm-chair & the last words he utered were "I feel no pain" what ever & with these words breathed his last Conditions of the system in single & married life as predisposing

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to disease Married people are gen
erally longer lived than single
people are more subject to Hysterics
Women are disposed to diseases from
disappointment in love Men are
often diseased after marriage but
this is not the case with women —
Barrenness is often a source of dis-
ease I once knew a barren Lady
upon seeing a pregnant beggar
standing at her door who said
I would be that woman with all
her rags provided I could becom
pregnant. Bachelors live a
Hypochondriacal life It has
been said

ben said that a bachelors life is a good breakfast a tolerable dinner but a very bad supper Pregnant women are subject to many diseases The consumption is suspended by pregnancy because the inflammation of the uterus is in such a state as to take the determination from the lungs but when the uterus is relieved from its distension many other diseases may arise from the abstraction of the former stimulis of distension Pregnancy predisposes to costiveness Mania Vertigo & Sucking

children to Consumption & Suppression of milk to Tumors There would be but few cancerous uteri if Tj were more used about this time of life

Deformities in size or the configuration of the whole or any part of the body predispose to disease. People uncommonly large or small are apt to be short lived Very tall men, according to Dr Darwin, seldom live more than 27 years Dwarfs are generally short lived the following is an exception — The Dwarf that was brought from Germany

Germany in the reign of George the 3d lived 60 years Those who grow very fat before 40 are generally short lived Large heads short necks dispose to Apoplexy — Narrow chests to diseases of the lungs Morgani says deformity of particular parts dispose to the venereal appetite Women suffer less from deformity than men. Congenial weakness of a part of the body dispose to disease The present King of England is only a 7 months child But in consequence of his temperance he

has had a long reign of all the parts of the body the stomach liver & spleen are most susceptable of disease. This, Gentlemen, finishes our pathology & again repeat there is but one disease & that Morbid excitement but one predisposing cause debility but one exciting cause an irritant Having finished our journey & subject we proceed next Gent to consider one wh is more agreeable Viz.

Therapeutics & the cure of diseases previous to wh I shall make

make a few remarks on the causes & phenomena of death. The doctrine that life depends on a vital principle has not only led to great errors in physiology but has produced corruption in our language. Thus we say a man died insinuating that he himself has done the act that is he has committed suicide. The original words in the hebrew are exact. They are literally translated "he is dead" & in the latin "Mortuus est" but we say he died for the

the seven causes of death I refer you to my enquiries. Having made these preliminary remarks I proceed next to observe that when death occurs from any of these causes it is generally produced by one accompanied by morbid excitement in some part or other. The feeble remains of excitement in these cases flies to every part of the body & seeks every hiding hole untill it is at last chased out of the body. It first goes to the brain where it discovers itself by the increased powers of the mind

At sucks

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at such times poets are remarkable for sagacity wt never characterized any part of their lives I know an old woman who just before her death acquired a wonderful talent for rhyming the conversation to her attendants consisted of nothing but an assemblage of verses There was another lady in this city who discovered a talent for singing she was incessantly at it & may be said like the swan to have sung her life away

Yr makes Cyrus say just before his death this

appeared most divine

The passions are also at this time much increased hence the grasp of the hand & the parting lips are much more fervent than had been before observed

V. Excitement sometimes seeks refuge in the brain without invigorating the powers of the mind with red & dull eyes &c. 3d It sometimes increases the acuteness of the senses & hence the exquisite pain that is sometimes felt from the forehead This is owing to the acuteness of the sense of touch

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touch 4th The excitement flies to the Trachea Larynx & Glottis hence the loud noise shrieks & cries before death on many occasions — 5th The morbid excitement frequently flies to the fauces 6th To the stomach occasioning violent affections of that organ 7th To the intestines producing Diarrhea & 8th To the kidneys hence the increased discharge of urine — 9th To the muscles hence patt have arisen from their beds. I have known several persons in the fever to get up & dress themselves walk

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walk out & returns falls down
dead after their return from
walking some distance In these
cases no pulse could be felt the
excitement of the Vessels was
entirely concentrated in the
muscles 10th Sometimes to the
arteries producing hemorr
agies & vigorous pulse to the last
11th To the Lymphatics hence
the absorption of water in some
cases of dropsy I have seen
some cases in wh the dropsic
al swelling entirely disap=
peared just before death

12th To the skin hence the profuse sweats wh sometimes precede death It sometimes becomes warm immediately after death I think this may be explained by that law of heat wh tends to restore its equilibrium in dead matter But heat certainly is not subject to the same laws in living as in dead matter 13th This morbid excitement is sometimes translated to the penis hence the obstinate & distressing priapism wh dying people are sometimes affected with It sometimes occupies two

three

three or more of the parts above
mentioned at the same time
1st In sometimes alternately affects
different parts in quick succession
2nd ly morbid excitement whether
fixed or diffused is sometimes at
tended with great pain ——
3rd It is sometimes stationary at
the pleasurable point of excite-
ment hence some people die
laughing The late Genl Butler
said while dying Oh that I
had pen & Ink & could write
that I might describe the plea
sure of dying Genl Sinclair
said

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said to die is not so hard as I ex-
pected 4" Death in some cases is
not attended with pain or pleas
ure this depends on the exhaust
ed state of the sensibility —
5" Death sometimes makes its
appearance gradually in 3 or 4
days 6" Respiration sometimes
becomes voluntary but at last the
pat: cannot breath voluntary from
weakness & the mucous in the tra
chea moving up & down & produ
ces what is called the rattles The
pat: rarely recovers after this has
taken place When the lungs

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from extreme weakness are unable to force it up as long as a pat can breath voluntary we may indulge a hope of his recovery
8th The coldness generally begins in the fingers toes & other extremities It sometimes first appears in the wrist In such a case I knew no recovery 9 The internal parts sometimes become cold before the external hence the cold breath that is perceived before death
9th Death is sometimes attended with fear 10th The pupils of the eyes become sometimes larger

at other times preternaturally small before death Heat & color frequently remain fluctuate for 2 or 3 days & yellowness of the skin sometimes comes on after death when there had been the least appearance of it before There has been much contention among Physicians about the Ultima moriens from what has been so the result of their researches may be easily perceived Life continues longest in those parts which have been least affected with disease sometimes we discover
of gout

a good pulse to the last so with the Stomach Brain Intestines Lymphatics Muscles &c The glow my & contracted face wh sometimes succeeds death is owing to the remains of excitement in the muscles of the face the body putrefies soonest when death has been produced suddenly The intestines putrify first then the stomach muscles &c & lastly the brain —

Therapeutics

Gentlemen, after having considered the remote predispos ing & exciting causes of disease we proceed to Therapeutics a view of the system in a morbid state with the debility predisposing & following diseases The first arti cle in our sylabus on Therapeu tics is respecting the powers of na ture or the anima medica of Stahl The supposed powers of na ture arise entirely from Physical necessity (Vide eng.) 1st There are ca ses however in wh nature cures diseases

diseases such as fevers causing a dislike to food In hemorrhages causing a faintiness & consequently a collapse of the vessels & in wounds by supplying bone & flesh

II There are cases in wh nature is too feeble & weak to do any service as in malignant fevers

III In others she is not proportionate to the disease as in Cholera Morbus

IV Sometimes entirely idle as in Chronic Gout Epilepsy Mania Cancer and Syphilis

V Sometimes does mischief as in Dropsy & Consumption

VI Sometimes refuses her aid as in Aneurism & Schirrous

VII Sometimes excites less pain than is proportioned to the disease as in Tetanus & sometimes more as in Tooth-ache & Whitlow

VIII Nature is weak in the diseases of domestic animals for with them disease & death are very nearly connected especially in Epidemics

I am not the first who opposed the operations of nature in the cure of diseases Sydenham & Mead were long ago opposed to it The efforts of nature in the cure of

Diarrhea

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Diarrhea & Pleurisy bear no resem
blance to the operations of opium
& the Lancet w^t are our sovereign
remedies Nature in health is like
a man in his senses but in disease
like a madman It may be com
pared in diseas to a drunk man in
a dark room who after finding the
door stumbles against it & breaks it
down & ends his inestance at the same
time In short wh^r you are call'd
on to prescribe in acute diseases
you should see nature as a noi
sy Cat or dog in a sick room that is
turn her out & shut the doors against
her

In the cure of diseases however the operations of nature sh^d be attended to but not trusted In Epidemics if the bowels sh^d be affected & shew a tendency to carry off the disease by discharge this sh^d be assisted with purges If hemorrhagy from the nose attend the disease V.S. will be useful If boils & eruptions appear on the skin substitute an artificial disease on the skin If sweats accompany the disease sudorifics sh^d be administered —

Lastly if sore throat or a disposition to

to cough attend mercury shd be
given to expel the morbid mat
ter Yours sincerely Gent. Physicians
are to be the masters not the ser
vants of nature in the cure of
diseases as Hippocrates has well
expressed it One outlet to a disease
shd not be depended on altho
it may be sufficient in a few mild
diseases Yet every avenue and
outlet thro wch it could possibly
pass shd be opened There are
some diseases wch shd not be cured
by art as eruptions on the heads
of children These shd be cured
unless

unless some other mode be sub-
stituted to carry off the matter
The bloody piles in old people
should not be cured & unless
we substitute some vicarious
discharge shd not be cured ev
en in young people Intermit-
tents succeeding Palsy should
not be cured Dr Bond advised
his Maniacal pats to visit mar-
shy countries & thereby bring on
the Intermittent fever as a pal-
liative of mania but Qy in this
case would have been much
better Gout succeeding mania
should

should be cherished Dr Ill — had
a daughter that was twice attacked
with mania upon the retrocession
of a head-ache Old sores & ulcers
shd not be suddenly cured up be
cause Apoplexy & Palsy frequent
ly succeed a sore thus cured up
unless some vicarious discharge
be substituted Death has often
been brought on by curing sore
legs in old people Ascites shd
not be cured by tapping after
it has remained a long time
Habitual sweats from the feet
should not be stopt There are
some

some cases in wt pain shd not be relieved but these are few. In epidemics we should pay particular attention to the climate & all local circumstances as the season of the year heat & cold dryness & moisture There are no successions of epidemics perfectly the same in different years consequently the practice should be suited to the different circumstances & regulated by the natural temperaments habits dress &c & attention ought alway to be paid to the

customs

customs & country from whence the
pat. came. Intermittents or they
attack a native of Ireland gen
nally require bleeding & seldom
yield to the bark alone. The par
ticular diseases & longings of the
pat. sh^d always be attended to.
In the time of the revolution the
Soldiers of the eastern states were
affected with nostalgia while
the virginians longed for salt
pork & corn bread. Appetite how
ever singular sh^d not be neg
lected neither sh^d the govern
ment & forms of religion. Individual

temperaments

temperaments & habitual diseases
or remedies are not to be left out of
consideration In Chronic dis
eases & hereditary complaints
you should look back as far as
the second or third generation
Whole families are sometimes —
carried off by diseases contracted
by habits peculiar to themselves
witness Dr Craigs family of Al-
exandria all of whose children
have died of consumption while
both himself & wife are exempt
from it & in good health. The
age of men the state of the
humorous

hemorrhoidal vessels & the Catamenia of women should be attended to. nor sh^d worms in children be overlooked in our visits to them & prescriptions for them. There are also recent causes of disease wh^d Physicians sh^d have in view as hard drinking gluttony guilt debt love mortified pride envy &c These causes sh^d be sought for from their friends acquaintances or enemies & not from the pat: himself. Physicians must often look back months & even years for

the

the cause of diseases The removal
of the remote cause will not cure
the disease for the Hydrocephalus
is Internus of children to which
worms predispose is not cured
by the removal of the worms —
In the treatment of disease hope
as far as is consitent with truth
& reason sh^d be inspired into our
pat^ts for it is the best vehicle of med^e
& the greatest circumspection that
not even a doubt should be ex
pres'd for it defeats the inten
tion of med^s the principle of
faith sh^d also be attended to
hence

quacks so often succeed in the cure
of diseases The predisposing cause
of all diseases is debility wh appears to be a mechanical power
in medicine There are no diseases
perhaps wh do not appear to
have exacerbations & remissions
alternately wh sometimes require
different & even opposite remedies
In the first case sedatives are ne
cessary & in the remissions debility
is frequently present & requires the
administration of Cordials —
In Chronic diseases the pat: shd
regularly take his medicine

It is

It is frequently of very great im
portance to advise pats to contin
ue the use of their meds even when
they feel the least want of them
Debility wh is the predisposing
cause of disease is not confined
to days, weeks nor to its primary
state for it frequently succeeds
disease In such case the pats shd
continue the meds wh cured the
disease for months & even years
Diseases may be compared to a
garrison the besiegers of wh should
never be idle unless there be a
certainty of bringing a capitulation

by starving the people therein contained

The choice of Medicines

Formerly they were supposed to be valuable in proportion to their prices but I suppose that all diseases may be cured by a few medicines by being better known will be more certain in their effects —

An advantage frequently arises from the names of medicines

With respect to the operation of medicines opinions have prevailed one is that they act more certainly in simple forms while others

contend

contend for the advantage of combination Both these opinions appear to be reasonable Bark & opium are generally best when exhibited in a simple form White sugar enables the stomach to bear med^s which it would otherwise reject In this case a weak pleasurable sensation overcomes a powerful disagreable one Bark & valerian will cure certain head aches but if administered separately will avail nothing Dr Fordyce argues for the advantage derived from the

combination of medⁿ & says that
Alum is a greater astringent when
combined with rose water than with
vinegar Dr Hart also contends for the
combination of medⁿ & says that
some medⁿ are strangers enemies
to the system & should not be in
troduced without their guides or
spies Squills & Gum ammoniac when
combined afford a better Pectoral
than either of them would seper
ately Tart: Ant: & Ipec: form a better
emetic than given seperately
Capsicum & pepper give no pain
to the stomach as when seperate
mistrust

Neatness & cleanliness should be quat
ly attended to in the preparation
of our medicines. Writing
the name of a pat: on a medi
should always be done. Draw
ing the mind from itself or in
other words drawing off the at
tention of a pat: from his disease
is very beneficial. Dr Cadwal
lader was very successful by
this practice he once by his
great humour prevented a man
from committing suicide. The
tone of conversation should be
suited to the state of the mind

hence milk is sometimes beneficial & sometimes hurtful. Mentioning high priced milk to pat^ts who are not able to purchase them, sh^d be carefully guarded against. Physicians sh^d never advise pat^ts to make their wills for they might as well pass sentence of death upon them, but they should always inform the friends of the pat^t of his danger that they may be prepared.

Concerning the operations, med^l

There is more fallacy in the opinions on this point than any other

Dr

Dr Fordyce says the best effect of medn in fever is to produce a relaxation of the skin whilst Dr Cullen thinks nause is of the greatest advantage Since we reject empiricism we must always prescribe for the symptoms of a disease—
Its consultations may be useful in some diseases we will sometimes be wanted to on that occasion 1st As Iron sharpens Iron so will the opinion of one Physician assist that of another 2nd The novelty of two or more Physicians may inspire hopes in and confidence in

Gentlemen I wish I was
master of language to impressitor
your memory, to Meet Disease
in its forming state. I rise from
behold me gentlemen rising from my
Chair to implore you to reflect
this Millions have been cured by it
& millions will be saved by it —
I hope When this ~~is~~ depression
Gentle Stimulant to are the remedy

Abstraction Stimulate & Do Nothing

the mind of a patient 3rd Respons
ibility is divided between the Phys.

Cases in wh. consultation is
necessary 1st In doubtful cases —
2 In dangerous tho' not doubtful
3rd In uncommon cases 4th In desperate
5 Where new meds are supposed to
be proper 6th In cases where there
will probably be an appeal to jus
tice, for the life of a person shd not
depend on the testimony of any
one person at least a Physician wd
not be willing to bear testimony alone
when the life of a human being
depended upon his decision

In consultations those Phys.ns whose principles are similar to your own two modes of practice tho each may be good w.n separately yet wh.n combined always do harm

We come now to the application of our principles 1st The effect of impressions on healthy excitement is to elevate it up to be on our scale & produce preternatural excitability 2d Debility from action is produced by longer application of impressions The system is now at ease if you abstract impressions the

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the effect is the same viz. Debility —
3d Depression the system is now at 30
these states of the system are atten-
ded with accumulated excitabil
ity if the impression act suddenly
4th Disease or morbid excitement
is produced by a still longer appli
cation of impressions but if these im
pressions act gradually both excite
ment & excitability are worn down
& no disease is produced 5 Oppres-
ion or suffocated excitement the
system is now at 20 6th Prostration
the excitability is now and
the system cannot react New and
different

different stimuli must now be used
to rouse the excitability which is
now latent & is as it were involp'd
& will not emit the motions of life
p^r Disorder & Death When debility
is suddenly induced it is attended
with accumulated excitability
& should be treated with low diet
rest gentle med^ne &c But when debil
ity is induced gradually we must
gently stimulate Elevation shews
itself in alacrity wakefulness and
an increase of appetite Depres
ion is sometimes followed by a
tendency to disease in this case
depletion

should be used But when there appears to be no tendency to disease Stimulants sho be used We must equalize excitement & divert it from vital parts by depletion or stimulis

Medicines have been divided into sedatives & stimulants the first class viz Sedatives act by abstracting & reducing morbid excitement The second class viz Stimulants act by equalizing excitement & by creating a new action & by diverting it from parts more essential to life for which

those wh are not so much by rendering it natural

Sedatives are divided into direct & indirect Those which act directly by lessening stimulis & abstracting morbid excitement are 1st Blood letting 2nd Cold either by air water or ice when the system is alarmed & the skin dry 3rd Fear this induces morbid excitement by abstracting the stimuli of courage 4th Abstinence this is of different grades 1st The refraining from fresh animal food 2nd Salt meat this not so nourishing

nourishing as fresh since a great
a quantity of it cannot be taken
3 From fish 4 From milk & saccha
rine matter 5 From liquid alim
ents of all kinds Abstinence acts
in three ways 1 By lessening the
fulness of the vessels 2 By the
abstraction of the stimuli of dis-
tension 3 By creating when tan
gible is induced a new action
& thereby diminishing morbid
excitement The operation of ab
stinence is so slow in acute
not to be trusted only in chronic
cases & in those cases of debility
which

which increases excitability & thus
by gives greater room for the action
of tonics The following facts with
respect to the action of tonics absti
nence should not be forgotten 1st The
Indians abstain from food previ
ous to battle hence a few of their
wounds prove mortal 2nd Animals
fasting some time before death
are less disposed to putrefaction
3rd We always bear fatigue better
after a vegetable diet or abstinence
than when we eat plentifully of
animal food 4th Rest abstracts the
stimuli of muscular motion

Th.

6 Darkness abstracts the stimulus of light
of Silence the stimulus of sound The
abstractions of excitement should al
ways be performed in a gradual
manner hence the saying. Natura
non facit saltum Hence may
premise a few propositions 1st There is
I believe an action of specific stim
uli 2d That stimuli act on the
whole system thro' a particular
medium the stomach is the great
medium thro which meds act
on the whole system it possesses
the greatest sympathy of any
part of the whole body It may
be

be compared to the regulator of a watch 3d There are meds which act on sensibility as mustard camphor & some which act on irritability as Digitalis & some wt act on both as opium & bark 4th There are meds wt enter the blood & there are some which are deprived of their medicinal quality by passing thro' the body 6th That different parts of the system are capable of receiving more than one stimulus even such as are of opposite force at the same time thus the bowels feel the cold & the arteries bark at the same time

tome those sedatives that act in
directly are such as act on the bow-
els these I shall divide into three
+ classes viz 1st Lenient as Crystals of
tartar Nitrous Clysters wh act on
ly by their quantity Castor oil
manna vitriol with different
salts &c 2d The active as Rhubarb
Jalap Calomel &c & 3d Drastic
purges as Gamboge scammony &c &c
+ Cathartics are indicated 1st By
a distension of the bowels with faces
for this Nos should be used —
2d By complaints in the head for
this Nos also sh be used viz Lenient

3 For Congestion of any of the viscera for this No 1 is proper 4 In all cases when the bowels are unable to perform their functions here No 3 or Laxatives are necessary 5 In all cases where the contiguous viscera are diseased for this No 1 & 2 shd be used 6 In all diseases of the skin for these No 1 & 2 should be exhibited as also in plethoric habits —

7 In dryness of the skin from the excitement of the Capillary vessels for this No 1 & 2 — 8 In Sloughs for this No 2 9 In all dropsical affections they are proper by lessening

excitement

excitement & producing abscission for this No 2 or 3 — 10 In obstruction of the hemorrhoidal vessels for this No 1 & 11th In obstinate obstructions of the bowels for this No 1, 2 or 3. Now it will be proper to remark that purgatives in a small quantity will not operate after a longer has been exhibited & that a greater quantity should be given to have the same effect if previously the system has been accustomed to the med^e as an alterative they should be given in small doses so as to produce an

artificial

artificial Diarrhea When it is necessary to continue purges a great length of time they should be varied. No solid food should be taken during the operation of purges. They are not so certain in their operation if liquids be copiously given — The mild purgatives induce sweat more speedily than the drastic. Clysters act by their quantity & quality

Purgatives are forbidden in the following cases. 1 In diseases of weak & morbid excitement 2d In the Typhus state of fever 3d In hemorrhages from the bowels

4 In the worst stage of Colica Pictonum

Emetics are divided into four classes viz. 1st Mild powerful & nauseating 1st Those which act promptly are tickling the throat with a feather, putting the finger down the throat warm water & hite bitiol &c ——

2d Those which act fably but certainly are Spec: & Squills 3d Those which act powerfully on the stomach as antimonial preparations Turbith Mineral &c 4 Those wch act by nauseating are Digitalis & Tobacco which last may excite vomiting

vomiting by being moistened with
Brandy & applied internally

Emetics are indicated

1st In cases of swallowing large
doses of opium or Arsenic In these
cases the first class shd be used &
have prevented death in two
instances by these means

3rd In discharging bile mucus
or any indigestable matter
from the stomach here the 2d class
is proper by In a languid state
of the stomach here also the 2nd
class should be recommended

5 In morbid diseases of the head in consequence of its sympathizing with the stomach here the 2nd class is to be used 6 In tumors of the remote parts of the body as Buboes &c here 2 & 3rd may be given 7th In dropsical affections here 2nd or 3rd class is proper 8th In an oppression of the lungs as in Catarrh but when the lungs are affected with disease the 1st should not be used In the first that is oppression of the lungs the first is proper 9 In dryness of the skin here the second or 3rd is proper

10 In

10th In the forming stage of malignant & contagious fevers the 2d & 3rd classes are proper. Here they act in two ways 1st by equalizing excitement & 2d by discharging the seeds of the disease 11 They are more powerful effective & less dangerous in children than adults.

In the exhibition of emetics you must observe 1st to give them in divided doses that they may not operate too powerfully upon your patient 2d When we want a prompt effect to give as little water as possible

3rd That they operate more forcibly in the morning The system at that time being predisposed to sickness & never suffer them to operate whilst the body of your pat is in a recumbent posture because by this means we prevent spasms 4 That their operation is checked by a spoonful of salt in a pint of water as also by Laudanum

Emetics are forbidden

1st In violent inflammation of the head & 2d In the to fable action of the system 3d In advanced stages of Pregnancy 4th In rupture

John Rice
Stringer Ramsey

Pole

4 Inuptions of all kinds
5 In low Chronic fevers & general
debility succeeding acute diseases
Diaphoretics Promote the
discharge of the vitiated humors
thro the pores of the skin & act eit
her directly or indirectly 1 Those
which act directly on the skin
are Pedilivia bath of warm water
& vapour 2 Those which act indi
rectly & produce their effects by
increasing the action of the heart
& arteries & thereby produce sweat
as emetics Cold water acts in a
two fold way 1 by reducing the
immediate

the immediate action of the capil
laries to the sweating point when
they are above and 2nd by the ac
tion of the skin when it is below
the sweating point
Diaphoretics act on the capilla
ry vessels indirectly thro the medium
of the stomach 1st as by nauseating
as tartar antimonial &c
2d Without nauseating as Nitro
diaphoretic cold water when
the capillary vessels are above the
sweating point these last act on
the skin by contiguous sympathy
Diaphoretics act 1st When the
capillary

capillaries are above the sweating point by diminishing the excitement directly 2d When they are below by increasing it either directly or indirectly 3d By their action being determined to the surface of the body as Dover's powder vinegar ardent Spts Eupatorium &c 4 By the stimulus of distension produced by warm liquids of every kind especially each of these methods is often necessary & often indicated 1st To discharge disease from the blood Thus if a sinew existing in fever often

attempts

attempts to
of the
many m
in were
The prise
raises the
remain
They
impute
negrie
numerous
when th
Here to
are cu
They

attempts to escape thro' the capillaries of the skin I have heard of a young man in whom the syphilis went off thro' the capillaries The poison of animals sometimes escapes thro' the skin from the blood by means of diaphoretics

2d They are indicated when the symptoms are so mild as not to require V.S. 3d In centrifugal diseases as Rheumatism Gout &c when they affect only the limbs Here I take notice that diseases are call'd Centrifugal when they affect the extremities and

Continued

contiguous when they affect the
body only as Colic Dysentery
4 In dropsical affections when
the symptoms are below the sweat
ing point 5th In fevers when there
is a disposition to sweat — Excessive
sweating is sometimes hurtful
The following Rules should
be observed in the application
of Diaphoretics 1st Perspiration
is most easily induced in bed
to excite it flannel shd be worn
next the skin More perspiration
in 6 hours in bed than in 18 hours
out of bed 2d Substantial meals

for the stomach being alternately
full & empty is unfavourable to
perspiration
3rd Great attention should be paid
to the heat of the body because
sweat cannot be induced with
safety when the heat of the body
is above 100 of Fahrnt Therm.
4 The temperature of the drink
should be warm when the heat
of the body is below 100 & cold when
above the same point
5 Diaphoretics shd be regulated
according to the state of the disease
6 They should be suspended
occasionally

occasionally & used moderately
least exhaustion shd take place
7th Care should be taken to have
the bed clothes & linen often chan
ged because sweat is very often
chilled by a stiff shirt —
8th It is common to give diluting
drinks in cases of redundant flu
ids but this practice is improper
unless in cases of poison when it
ought to be done 9th Guard against
cold & avoid purging & blistering
when you use diaphoretics unless
the urgency of the case require them
+ Diaphoretics are forbidden 1st In

1st In highly inflammatory cases —
2d In cases of weak morbid action —
3d When they weaken without relieving pain they always do harm
In typhus fever a moist skin only is proper for this state of the system

Diuretics are meds which increase the secretion of urine are
1st Cold air applied to the body when a little heated, going into a cellar & up stairs Hearing a stream of liquid running. Cold water applied to the body, abstinence from onions applied to the pubis

Emmenagogues

I know no medicines that act specifically on the uterus, Aloes promote the flow of the Menses by their action on the rectum in great morbid excitement V. f. in the best, much has been said of the Emmenagogues ovulum of Madder but I can say nothing of it from experience. When dis. menstrual point and medicines are to be used according as the system is above or below that point Aloes act as emmenagogues by contiguous sympathy Emmenagogues should be different according to the state of the uterus & general system, If great morbid excitement V. f. & the best emmenagogues & vice versa

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jubes These I call external diu-
etics IIly Diluting drinks as Melon
seed tea also white carrot & pars-
ley seed tea Dr Cadwallader
cured a pat: of Dropsy by the use
of parsley seed tea after tapping
had failed This class I call Dil-
uents

IIIly Those which act on the kidneys
by sympathy with the stomach
such as salt of tartar vegetable acids
preparations of Iron &c Nitre Digitalis Squill

* Diuretics are forbidden when there
is an inflammation of the Kidneys +

Galagogues or Evacuents and

Remedies

Revulsents. Evacuents act first
By discharging fluids contiguous to
the salivary glands such as tobacco, an-
gelica &c 2d By discharging fluids from
the whole body in the form of saliva as
mercury arsenic acetate of lead &c
Mercury acts both as an evacuant and
revulsent It is one of the most powerful ar-
ticles of the mat. med. yet its operation
is disagreeable & loathsome It has been
said that mercury is not only disa-
greeable & loathsome but an unnat-
ural remedy but this is not the case
for mercury is the first med of nature

If we admit that sore mouths of the
are the first diseases of children for
mercury produces the same effect
times when children slep much
the gossips say they are sleping for
a sore mouth and if examined at
this time they will be found to have
a fever & delumination to the mouth
throat of children is frequently one
of the diseases of children or rather
the attempt of nature to cure a
disease as Scarlatina anginosa
Cynanche trachealis & Croup
spontanous salivation sometimes
accompanies fevers as also in the
small pox

Smallpox - is generally a favourable symptom Death frequently follows this salutary & useful remedy if it be suddenly suppressed If a tough salivation attended pat with the Y. Fever they generally recovered Dr Sydenham mentions a malignant fever of 5th 6th & 7th days being cured by a spontaneous salivation A spontaneous salivation has suddenly cured the Dysentery & Gout A spitting occurs in Mania wt was called by the old writers

It marks the favourable termination of autumnal fevers It is therefore

strange

strange that it has not been used
long in these cases that we do not
always excite when we find that
we do not destroy life by it as nat-
ure does in apha Malegnant
sore throat &c

Auxiliaries to excite sali
vation are 1st 2d & 3rd Sweat —
3rd Emetics 4th Opium this assists by
inducing costiveness & Cold
bath Dr Armstrong uses Cold bath
in St Kitts to assist the operations
mercury I have used that as well
as other Cold applications Dr Bloom
field uses the cold shower bath

To produce Salivation

& the partial cold bath as an auxiliary
to mercury to induce a salivation —
Dr. tells us that mercury acts soonest
in moist weather & Mercury is great
ly assisted in producing a salivation
when combined with Jalap —
℞ With antimonial powders & With
frictions of mercurial ointment —
℞ Nitrate or muriated mercury
to be joined with Calomel & Con: sub:
fuction When we wish to give Calo-
mel secretly we may put it on bread
& butter & in order the pat to eat of it
It is not necessary in order to produce
a secretion that a profuse salivation
be

be induced or even a Ptialism and in some cases not even a soreness of the gums

× For restraining a Salivation vs. Opium Sponges blisters oil & Borax held in the mouth In Philad. Mercury salivates one out of four In the W Indies 1 out of 12 in the yellow fever this must be owing to a less morbid action existing in the disease of the W Indies than in Pennsylvania A Salivation is indicated in malignant & such other fevers as are not remedied by other means In morbid action of the head

head lungs liver spleen kidneys &c
3rd In Diarrhea & Dysentery 4th Syphilis
5th In visceral obstructions 6th In old
ulcers both external & internal wh
have resisted the powers of other
meds 7th In convulsive diseases as Te
tanus &c Salivation is forbidden
1st In highly excited states of fever
2nd In low & exhausted states of fever
3 In children under six years of age
4 In persons above 60 5th In those
having many decayed teeth
6 In diseases tending rapidly to
a crisis. Mercury will never produce
gangrene when the system is sufficiently

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sufficiently reduced & after a sal
ivation has taken place It is to be
regretted that mercury is such a
loathsome med^e but man first sin
ned with his mouth & to his mouth
must med^e be administered to re
move that sin

× Errhines act by de
pleting from the nose & are of two
kinds 1st Those wh^ch deplete from the
nose without inducing sneezing
as Sal: ammon: tartrite mineral &c
2^d Those wh^ch deplete from the nose
& induce sneezing as Tobacco &c

Expectorants are 1st Simulants

Flax seed tea Horseradish leaves

2d Emetics or nauseating medes as squills

& 3d bol. alk. salts smoke of tar Bees wax

Resin &c. Expectorants are indica-

ted in Catarrh Pneumony Asthma

Phthisis Pulmonalis & here the 2nd or 3rd

class should be used as also in weak

morbid action of the lungs here

the third class is required

Emmenagogues should be ad-

ministered according to the action

of the system In diseases of great

morbid action they sh^d be used and

these repeated from but in cases of

weak morbid action Chalybeates

and

Spanish Flies bombarded wth Mus=
=tard is very good Boiling Water

exercise should be used In these cases I have generally used steel wt I believe, acts only wh^n given improperly Aloes in addition is scarcely worth our notice as emmenagogue

× **Blisters** act 1st Slowly as Cantharides the back of certain ties 2d Suddenly as boiling water. They are indicated

1st In general diseases here the 1st class is to be used 2d In local congestions of the head bowels & here also the 1st Class sh^d be used

3d In sudden congestions here the second

There is a certain state of the system called the Blistering point, when Blistering is applied in that state of the system it produces Serum
If applied above the Blistering point it produces Matter
If below the Blistering point it produces a dry soar & sometimes Gangreen

second class shd be preferred

The following rules are to be observed in the use of blisters

1st They should remain on untill they produce a serous discharge

2d When applied to the head they should remain 24 hours

3d As blisters never discharge much after the second dressing new ones shd be applied if necessary Blisters are forbidden

1st In great morbid excitement

2d In habits highly irritable and persons liable to suffer from strangury

3d In weak morbid excitement

4th In pregnancy there appears to be a morbid action or blistering point above or below wh it is improper to blister, this point must be discovered by the pulse

Issues are meds to lessen the quantity of fluids slowly as caustics, setons perpetual blisters &c Issues are indicated 1st When a gradual abstraction of morbid excitement is required 2d In local congestions 3d In cutaneous eruptions of the parts necessary for motion Issues act directly or

indirectly by equalizing morbid excitement & when the system has been habituated to them use they should be relinquished with caution I have thus mentioned the remedies for diseases in an open sensible form we come now to the second class

Stimulants

These I shall divide into stimulants properly so called & those wh remove morbid action from one part of the body by exciting it in another less essential to life & into Tonics wh prevent the

Vigilents This are indicated in great arterial & Muscular action by this means exhausting the excitability. The remedies for Morbid Sleep are sitting up, Tea & Coffee small & repeated doses of Opium & Light —

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commencement of disease by removing predisposing debility both of these act by converting excitability into excitement when they are without abstracting any of the fluids of the body Wine & opium are diffusible stimuli but all act more or less on the whole system but not so with those stimuli that destroy irritability or morbid action by force such as ferrum acetata digitalis and marinata or trembling more the breaking down a door to get into the house than turning the key but depletion should be used in

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in most cases in preference to such
remedies altho' depletion in him
or hagies is certainly proper yet
sugar of lead often does good
when that has fail'd In this
case the lead acts by lessening
the excitability. Consumption
when cured by Digitalis & opium
often returns Stimuli to reduce
great morbid action act by redu
cing its excitability as labour
& exercise but in general they do
great violence to the system & are
much inferior to depleting em
eans They act more safely in
mucous

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muscular than in actual disea
es Some diseases are however be
yond the reach of depleting em
ecies as Tetanus & the morbid
grades of bilious fevers here the
opium & bark act by prostrating
the system below the morbid ac
tion & thus by wasting excitabili
ty A question now arises when
are stimulants to be used? This
must be regulated by the stage
of the disease the state of the sys
tem but more particularly by the
pulse When they occasion heat
a frequent & low pulse they are
improper

improper but if they induce none of
the above symptoms but impart a
fulness & slowness to the pulse they
may be used with advantage
& the saying that there is a time
for all things is in nothing more
striking than in the manner of
exhibiting meds the manner of
giving stimuli is in rotation
I once cured a case of Mania by
giving 1" Wine 2" Bark 3" opium
& Brandy & water & then the tonics
again but more of this hereafter
Of these meds wh remove disease
by inducing a strong & lps
diseased

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diseased action in the affected or
some other part of the body of this
class are stimulants & they should
be prescribed by reducing the sys
tem below their by means
of depletion but notwithstanding
this may hold good as a general
rule yet there are two exceptions
to it 1st When it is necessary to destroy
irritability in hemorrhagis by
Sacc: Satur & in other cases by dig
italis 2d When we desiprate exci
tability as in tetanus when exci
tability is accumulated begin
with small doses of stimulating

meds observe at the same time to defend the system from the stimulus of light conversation exercise &c For these by hurrying on the system will defeat the intention of the med. In Pleurisy after bleeding once or twice endeavour to suspend the cough by opium but when there is no accumulation of excitability begin with large doses of stimulating meds after depletion especially in chronic diseases & in the beginning of fail fever wh attacks excitability nearly exhausted by indirect debility. Do not combine too many stimulating remedies together

together for they generally act best in a simple form but to this there are some exceptions we therein suggest ion & rotation for the system will often become insensible to one stimulant continued whilst another the weaker will affect it Liquid Laud.m may be useful when opium fails & vice versa —
Dr Dewitt tells that an opiate pill made six months will sometimes do harm It is probable that no two medes even of the same class produce the same effects. The stomach will sometimes bear Quassia & not Columbo & vice versa & chronic diseases

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Intermittents frequently require the stimulants frequently change the place to which stimuli are to be applied when the stomach has been inured to them apply them to the skin wh still retains its sensibility as blisters to the abdomen In chewing tobacco on one side of the mouth that side not accustomed to it is much easier affected than the one accustomed to it even snuff if taken in only at one nostril that side wh is habituated to it becomes more insensible to its use than the other Opium

Sometimes

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sometimes is ineffectual when taken into the stomach but by throwing it up the intestines often proves active Bark often becomes inert in the stomach but by injecting becomes active or in the form of a bark jacket Electricity when applied to the breast of a corpse is said to revive him & counteract the effects produced by it on the head Opium obviates the effects of opium when applied in a different manner from the first mode of exhibition mercury obviates the effects of mercury but the practice is not

safe

safe Having admitted that there were specific stimuli we are obliged to admit an indefinite number of them but those that are feeble from the various changes of the irritability of the system as emetics when the stomach has lost its sensibility is inert because its muscular fibres do no vibrate in unison with the med.e weak stimuli sometimes act where strong fail Strong purges destroy the contractile powers of the stomach whereas weak ones assist in recovering that power I once saw a person who could

not

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not hear the firing of a cannon but could distinctly hear the pushing of a pin thro' a piece of paper I also knew a gentleman affected with Hemiplegia who did not feel a pin when pushed into the affected side but was immediately affected with convulsions by touching it In all chronic cases stimulants shd be given in the morning for at this time the irritability is most accumulated Baron Humboldt says there is a certain relationship kept up between the different stimuli according

according as they are given in succession Alkali for instance will restore the excitability of the stomach when dissolved by acids but acids will not when dissipated by alkalis Does the alkali act by exciting the dormant faculty of the stomach? Medicines which remove morbid action in a part by exciting it in another less essential to life Many Physicians do this without knowing it Ex headache is cured by a cathartic Natural hemorrhagies by V.S. Morbid action in the viscera by blisters Dropsies by

diuretics acting on the kidneys
Morbid action of the lungs by
emetics acting on the stomach
Apoplexy by
The morbid action being thus
transferred Dr Hartley tells us he
gave a dog Nux vomica then
severely whipped that the Nux
vomica had not the least effect
upon him owing to the impres
sion of the skin predominating
over that of the stomach observe
that there is but one impression
felt among those of original sin
& that is the strongest —

1st you must reduce the morbid action below the stimulating point that the medc may at once predominate over the remaining morbid action I repeat again that there are exciting, depleting, blistering & sweating points which is as necessary for the Physician to know as that the mariner should know the signs wt & sieve a point

Take part that the part in wt you excite morbid action be less essential to life than the part from wt you attempt to remove it So this there are three exceptions 1st In

conversion

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Convulsions & Epilepsy delirium has been induced by opium with advantage 2" Tetanus is often cured by drunkenness 3' In Pleurisy it is most essential to apply blisters to the affected part & in fever it is sometimes necessary to bung on hunger to such a degree as to endanger life in order to accumulate irritability in the stomach 3" To prevent unsuccessful practice enquire into the peculiarities of the patients habitual diseases But in dangerous diseases little attention is necessary to the effect of medicine 4" When the second morbid

morbid action wt has been excited becomes languid & third must be excited for pain from habit becomes pleasurable 5th attend to association in diseases for instance we stimulate the feet in gout because they are more predisposed to the disease In stimulants I include the passions as anger &c too but the agreeable passions more frequently cure diseases by preventing over painful impressions I knew a man who could relieve himself at pleasure from rheumatism by shaving pronouncing

popular

popular names words or events some times relieves pain Hope & faith has sometimes wonderful effects in curing diseases

Medicines which prevent the recurrence of disease by removing predisposing & succeeding debility These I shall call Tonics the rules necessary to be observed in their exhibition are as follows

1st They are always to be exhibited in doses less than are necessary sufficient to remove the morbid action

2d In the choice of your Tonics always prefer such as are of a durable

operation as aliment in the use of
wt observe the following rules —
1st Always prefer that wt is agreable
to the taste & stomach altho there shd
be no appetite still continue to give
the aliment for who would wait for
an appetite to give med —
2d Recommend to a debilitated per
son to use them 5 or 6 times a day
& once or twice at night if sleepless
for the stomach of a debilitated per
son is like a school boy if he be not
busy is apt to be in harm a full
meal however when debilitated
should be avoided 3d Recommend to

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the diet to the excitability of the system solid food should be preferred food makes the most flesh while liquid makes the most fat.

5th The less nourishing is preferable to that & is more so in cases of debility salt meat is preferable to fresh on this acct 6 There are cases when only one kind of food is required A Gentleman of this city who was affected with violent stomach complaints was cured by the use of boiled turnips alone Boild carrots are said to cure the Asthma Bread & milk the gout & diet solely of fish

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has cured certain inflammatory
diseases The stomach prefers a hom
ogeneous food Beef & mutton have
cured Dyspepsia & costive intestin
al obstructions 1st & diet of the
same aliment given by weight
& measure has cured diseases
& taylor was cured of epilepsy
by feeding on the milk of a cow
wh was fed on grass in the sum
mer & hay in the winter but his
disorder always returned when
he used the milk of a cow wh was fed
on grain 2d Uniform hours in eat
ing are strictly necessary the sooner
after

after leaving out beer the better
Tonic drinks comprehend three kinds
as 1st malt liquors 2d different kinds
wine as Madeira & Sherry 3d Low
wines as Malaga Port Champagne
& Cyder you see I do not include ar
dent spirits for a man need better
die than use this detestable Bru
nonian remedy In chronic cases
they are always injurious as their
use will generally create an attach
ment to them wh when confirmed
by habit cannot be eradicated
4th Cold & warm baths remove de
bility & diseases of weak morbid
action

action The warm bath should be used between 12 & 10 clock only The temperature of the cold bath shd be (between) from 32 to 65 The cool from 65 to 85, the tepid from 85 to 96 warm from 96 to 100 hot 106 to 110 Fahrenh. The warm bath is very much used in Italy The cold bath acts indirectly as a tonic abstracting heat and accumulating excitability into excitement To be more effectual it shd be used after the warm bath I shall now make a few observations on the cold bath 1st It should be preceded by the warm 2nd It should be temperate

temperate when the water is cold it should be warmed & vice versa 3" It should be used 2, 3 or 4 times a day 4" In a warm room during the winter 5" Exercise & friction shd succeed it

5 EXERCISE holds a high rank in the class of tonics as obviating simple debility & may be divided into active & passive The former includes walking labour &c The latter includes friction rocking in a cradle Chamber horse swinging & Riding on horseback is partly active & partly passive

The following are the rules to be observed in using exercise. In great debility begin first with the passive as friction the effects of it in overcoming debility is wonderful. It increases the action of the vessels also the muscles & secretion as well as sensation. The Chinese are remarkable for this remedy & carry it so far as to have pugilistic friction as we have barbers. The exercise of the hands in shuttle cock the good effects of this we see clearly in Tailors Shoemakers ladies & Swinging sailing & riding are the next stage of

of exercise as they view in the open air Swinging is useful when the pat: is unable to take the other kind of exercise It was recommended by Dr Hay garth & Smith in consumption I cured one case of this disease completely by Swinging, sailing & Sweats a disease in the stomach & thereby cures of the secondary effects of the primary disease It also keeps up a continual conflict between the passions. Sailors are are generally when the vessel is kept clear The Balloon used formerly only in time of war may yet come to be used in

cases of debility Partial exercise as be
fore observed removes debility A per
son held one hand in water at 62
when it could be raised to 64 by the
heat of the hand by exercising with
the other it was raised to 60 Riding
on horseback highly recommended
in consumption It expends less exci
tability than walking wh may be us
ed in cases where it is necessary to
expend much excitability
2d Avoid all fatigue 3d Accommo
date exercise to the state of debility
4th The same rule may be observed
in exercise as in that of eating Not to
eat

to take to much at a time so as to en
der you unable to take more imme
diately afterwards without injury
Patients are often in this respect un-
governable 4th Exercise should nev
be prescribed before breakfast or im
mediately after a meal Different
kinds of exercise suit different kinds
of diseases as exercising the muscles
of the back in Nephritis —
5th Debility is to be removed by a change
of occupation 6th Travelling is an ag-
reeable exercise from the stimulus it
affords it & the change of air & succes-
sion of new objects 7th Change of

of climate & former associations are
useful in nervous diseases as Sleep
chronic diseases Hysteria & epilepsy
stone & even convulsions are cured
by it Sheep are improved by change
of climate & men prolong their lives
by it especially the old when
they change from a cold to a warm
climate & An uniform climate
for invalids tho' different from
that they have been accustomed
to will be of considerable service
In certain cases of debility a
warm room from 72 to 76 night
& days should be used tho' be used
in

in order to keep the room from being
too warm a vessel of water should
be kept on the stove wch will evapo-
rate at a certain degree of heat & thus
by cool the room by its vapour
10th Change of air & mansion
is frequently of great service
11th Cheerful & agreeable company
with entertaining company books
obviate ennibity 12th Convales
cents to go to bed early & at a stated
hour & to observe the same rule in
getting up in the morning
13th Strictly forbid their going in
to the night air or moist weather

as also the gratifying of the venereal appetite 14th Accommodate their dress to the weather their ships had better be three degrees hot than one degree too cold It should be loose & without ligatures Flannel should be next the skin & they should sleep between blankets 15 They should sleep on a mattrass as a soft bed induces inclinat debility & alternately on both sides but never on the back in cases of debility because the night mare frequently attacks in that posture

Medicines which remove debility

Doctor Rush's different pulses—

1st The depressed pulse. This acts by an over portion of stimuli